The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868. NUMBER 238.

WASHINGTON.

Another Day of Excitement at the Capital.

Debate in the House on the Impeachment Resolution.

The Resolution Carried by Yeas, 126; Nays, 47.

Committee Appointed to Draw Up Articles of Impeachment.

Matters at the War Office Yesterday.

General Thomas Makes a Last Feeble Attempt to Gain Possession.

The Postmaster General Thwarted in an Attempt to Checkmate Mr. Stanton.

The President to Apply To-Day for a Writ of Quo Warranto.

Mr. Johnson's Reply to the Senate Resolutions of Friday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE DEBATE ON THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

The scene at the Capitol to-day has been one without parallel in Washington. The House, from the first to last of the long session, beginning at ten and ending about six o'clock, has been orderly, for most part very quiet, manifesting great earnestness and coolness, and in fact was far less swayed by the general excitement than it was supposed it might be. The galleries were closely packed by nine o'clock, and by the time the House assembled the building was very much crowded by those vainly attempting to get a view of the interior of the hall. Policemen were put on duty in all directions to keep the passage ways clear, and a large force was on duty in and around the Capitol to preserve order. Military patrols were increased in the city, and a military company, which was to have attended a funeral to-day, was kept in barracks. The spectators throughout the day maintained perfect order, and the whole aspect of affairs was in accord with the great importance of the measure under consideration. Of the large number of speeches made there, which attracted most general attention, were those of Wilson, of Iowa, Washburne, of Illinois, Butler, Boutwell, Woodbridge, and Stevens, on the Republican side. The only speech of any note on the Democratic side was that of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. The crowd in attendance paid very strict attention to all the speakers, but the above named were the ones which caused sensation, though the effect of Butler's was spoiled by reading. Governor Boutwell made one of the best efforts of his term of service, and his eulogy upon Grant, Sherman and Thomas, created a profound sensation. The words of Wilson and Woodbridge were heard [illegible] on account of the position of these gentlemen on the former impeachment move. [illegible] speech excited much comment, as a skilful [illegible] of reasons, and a complete [illegible] the Republican party, in which light it [illegible]. Mr. Stevens, to close the debate, [illegible] Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, might read [illegible]. There was a general movement [illegible] where Mr. Stevens sat to hear his feeble words as he made the brief statement to the House in requesting that his speech be read.

THE VOTE.

At its close the roll began on the resolution to impeach the President. There was an unusual quiet, but no demonstration whatever when the vote was announced. The call was watched by members with some curiosity until several of the more conservative Republicans had voted in the affirmative. When the character of the result was known, only Cary and Stewart, of New York, among those who have ever had any communication with the Republican party, voted with the Democrats.

[illegible] upon the announcement of the [illegible] of notification [illegible] and for the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of impeachment. Reading [illegible] resolutions produced a marked sensation and gave more an air of solemnity to the [illegible] than had been imparted by the whole [illegible] work. Upon reading these the [illegible] at once began filibustering, and for a time a night [illegible] seemed inevitable, but they were finally cut off by the rulings of the Speaker, and the resolutions passed. Mr. Cary, of [illegible], who had voted against impeachment, voted [illegible] committee to prepare articles of impeachment. The most noticeable announcement on the Democratic side was made by Mr Kerr, who [illegible] that the President had done all his late [illegible] without consulting the side of the House to [illegible].

TONE OF THE DEMOCRACY AND OF ADMINISTRATION MEN

[illegible] the day has been very moderate, and [illegible] admit that Mr. Johnson has blundered into [illegible] position.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham were appointed [illegible] to the bar of the Senate and notify [illegible] of the action of the House. They would [illegible] to-night had the Senate been in [illegible], but it will be done early after twelve [illegible].

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The committee to prepare articles of impeachment was made: Messrs. Boutwell, Chairman; [illegible], Bingham, Wilson, of Iowa, Logan, [illegible] and Ward, of New York. This committee will meet at half-past ten to-morrow. The [illegible] of some of its prominent members [illegible] the charges brought in will have reference [illegible] present course in removing Stanton, al[illegible] it can take evidence on oath regarding [illegible] in the knowledge of Congress concerning the President's acts. It is thought the committee will be able to come into the House [illegible] on Wednesday. Little sworn testimony will be needed, as there are official papers [illegible] nearly the whole case.

AMUSING OCCURRENCE.

One of the most amusing, if not significant side [illegible] of the day at the Capitol, was the following: Mr. Cobb stood on a chair at one of the [illegible] to the House, and watched the proceedings [illegible], over the heads of those who crowded [illegible] doorway. She remained very quiet, [illegible] in the scene. As the vote was [illegible] turned to a gentleman standing [illegible] said, with a deep and unconscious sigh, [illegible]

[illegible] expressed in [illegible] bearing on the subject, it was not wise to assert off-hand an opinion on such an important legal question. Messrs. Sumner, Chandler, Pomeroy, Wilson, Harlan, Conkling, and, indeed, many others, were entirely positive that the President had no right to make the removal. It was suggested by two or three persons that the Executive communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee for an examination of the law, but this found little favor, Wilson and others arguing warmly that the emergency demanded immediate action. This view finally prevailed, and Mr. Wilson's resolution, considerably toned down from its original form, was adopted. It will be seen that it does not, in direct terms, deny the right to remove, but passes on both the President's acts at once and denies the right to remove and appoint ad interim.

AT THE WAR OFFICE

things were quiet enough all day. It was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, each head of a bureau as he came in, was obliged to go to Mr Stanton for his key, and before it was delivered he was required to say whom he expected to recognize during the day as Secretary of War. Justice Fisher, of the District Court, has been at the department nearly all day, as he was in fact on Saturday, for the purpose of acting in behalf of that court should occasion arise. General Howard and several other officers called, as did also various members of Congress. Mr. Stanton has endorsed all papers and signed all letters as Secretary of War, and his authority as such is acknowledged by everybody in the building but General Thomas. He received to-day's mail, and acted upon all matters therein contained.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ESSAYS A CHECKMATE.

In this connection, mention may be made of a little piece of business that the Postmaster General, Randall, attempted to do on Saturday. It seems he was greatly exercised in mind because the War Office mail went into Mr. Stanton's hands. He, therefore, sought an interview with the City Postmaster, Bowen, and tried to induce him to deliver that mail to General Thomas. Postmaster Bowen told him he knew no Secretary of War but Mr. Stanton, and should obey no order but his relative to the mail. A friend of Mr. Stanton's soon after intimated to Randall that he would probably get himself into trouble if he went any further in the matter.

M'CULLOCH SHAKY.

It may be added that there are some curious stories afloat as to Secretary McCulloch's purposes with respect to the War Department. He has all along honored Stanton's requisitions on the Treasury from the day he was reinstated, and has recognized him as Secretary of War in his official correspondence. To-day, when asked if he would continue to honor his warrants, he is reported as being answered that he had not received definite orders on the subject, and did not care to make further reply. It is reported, in Presidential circles, that a definite order was received this afternoon and that no more drafts are to be honored.

MR. JOHNSON'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The consultation as to the course the President would pursue in obtaining a writ which would bring Mr. Stanton into court was not ended in time to make application to-day. However, the papers are ready, and the present plan is for the Attorney General to appear before Judge Cartter's court in the morning, and, *ex-officio*, file an information for a writ of *quo warranto*. Messrs. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and A. G. Riddle, of this city, have been retained by Mr. Stanton. It is not doubted but that the Attorney General will have the information so fully that the court will grant the writ, when it will cause a summons to issue directing Mr. Stanton to appear and show cause by what authority he assumes to act as Secretary of War. The court may decide that he is properly exercising the duties of Secretary, in which case Stanbery will be likely to appeal to the Supreme Court of the District in full term, which does not sit till May. From any decision had them, as in the above, either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and this is the shortest way to get the case before that court. If this decision should be against Mr. Stanton's right to hold the office, of course his counsel would appeal the case; so that there is no probability of the matter being settled through this court for a long time. It cannot be got before the Supreme Court before December, 1868.

GENERAL THOMAS

has had but poor luck in all his undertakings to-day, and the simple old soul is at home to-night half sick. He came down town about ten o'clock this morning, less boastful of what he was going to do than on yesterday. He went first to the White House and had an hour's confab with the President. How that great demagogue and his tool consoled and condoled with each other there was no ubiquitous reporter to tell. The conversation must be inferred from the fact that the General went direct from the White House to the War Department, and again demanded from the Secretary possession of the office. Mr. Stanton, of course, could not comply with his demand. The talk that followed was much like that of Saturday on the same question, already reported, except that one caught a trifle more austerity in Stanton's tone, as if he had got tired of that sort of thing. General Thomas, after this unsatisfactory interview, returned to the White House, and soon thereafter went to his home in the upper part of the city.

RUMORS OF TROUBLE.

The city has been alive with rumors of trouble, but these create no stir as they are not believed.

THOMAS' ADVISERS.

It appears that Robert J. Walker took a prominent part in advising Thomas to avoid all trouble, and make no further demands for the War Office. This morning a self-constituted delegation of Democrats, including some members of the House, called on him and [illegible] made very sharp and patriotic replies, telling them there had been enough war in his country, and men who provoked it now should be executed on the spot.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.

There was a very large crowd at the President's reception to-night, and he appeared about as usual. There was a marked absence of Republicans, and scarcely any army officers made their appearance. A few navy officers were on hand, but many secession sympathizers.

RUMORS OF A CHANGE IN DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

There has been a report quite current to-day that Gordon Granger, who is here with no authority from army headquarters, is to be put in General Emory's place as Commander of this department. It will be remembered that Granger is the officer who declared, last summer, that, if he were Andrew Johnson, he would take a file of soldiers and disperse Congress.

NOMINATION.

Up to noon the President seems to have retained a keen sense of the ridiculous, as he then nominated B. L. F. Baker, of Columbus, Ohio, as Pension Agent of that city.

To the Associated Press.

FACTS AND RUMORS BY A HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington special states that appearances last night indicate that the War Department trouble will resolve itself finally into a legal struggle, wherein the most belligerent parties will be the lawyers, and the final judgment be rendered by the courts, instead of by a sanguinary contest of armed bodies. General Thomas stated to the *Herald* correspondent, last night, in concluding an interview relative to his intentions to-day, as follows:

"I shall go down to the War Department at the usual hour as Secretary of War *ad interim*, to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are perfectly legitimate as were those of General Grant. I shall set about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officials, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course, it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may, perhaps, happen to be some personal friends of my own; but I have no other resource than to use the power conferred upon me and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority."

"But what about the Great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left severely alone?"

"That's the question. He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own option, I should decline to use force; but if the President instruct me to use forcible persuasion, I must be constrained to do so. However, I shall await the farther development of this disgraceful business before saying what I shall do."

In an interview with Secretary Stanton with the same correspondent, [illegible]

authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What then are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer. I know but two laws which bear upon the question. The first in order of time is the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the said department an inferior officer to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called Chief Clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said department. It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any other department of the government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete as a recognition under the constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived. The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the 2d day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words: That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall be duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been, in like manner, appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The fourth section of the same act restricts the [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House re-assembled at 10, and resumed the consideration of the impeachment resolution, the interval between this hour and noon being technically regarded as belonging to the session of Saturday. The desks of members were very sparsely occupied at the opening of the proceedings, but every seat in the galleries, save some in the Diplomatic gallery, was filled.

The debate was opened by Mr. ASHLEY, (of Ohio) who, in the course of his remarks, said the House was now brought face to face with the man who was recognized as the enemy of the government, and as a strong ally and friend of the "lost cause,"—a man whose public and private career had been marked by violation of law. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WOODWARD obtained the floor—refusing to yield a few minutes' time to Mr. Washburne to conclude his remarks, because of the stand he retained by him against the President—and proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in support of the impeachment resolution, said: "Mr. Speaker, The public peace is again disturbed by the President of the United States. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WOODBRIDGE sustained the impeachment resolution. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WOOD addressed the House against the impeachment resolution. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. PRUYN followed on the same side, arguing in support of the constitutional power of the President in the matter which is the gravamen of the charge against him.

Mr. POLAND, having five minutes allowed him, next spoke in support of the impeachment resolution.

Mr. STOKES, having ten minutes allowed him, followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. PIKE, having six minutes allowed him, stated the grounds on which he sustained the resolution of impeachment.

Mr. NICHOLSON opposed the resolution, and declared his belief that the assumed violation of the Tenure-of-Office law was a mere pretext, and that the true motive for the proposed impeachment was to be found in the determination to remove the President, as an obstacle in the path of reconstruction, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. COOK, [illegible]

Mr. BOYER [illegible]

Mr. KELSEY [illegible]

Mr. CAKE [illegible]

Mr. BEAMAN [illegible]

Mr. BLAINE [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HARDING [illegible]

[illegible]

take care that they progress in civilization and defend themselves against every kind of tyranny. As we deal with the first great political malefactor, so will be the result of our efforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race the God of our Fathers who inspired them with the thought of universal freedom will hold us responsible for the noble institutions which they projected and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but to endure in its consequence until this whole continent shall be filled with a free, untrammelled people, or shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly slaves.

The reading of the speech was concluded at two minutes before five o'clock. The House then proceeded amid great but suppressed excitement to vote on the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. Robinson, Benjamin, Washburne and Williams and Van Horn, of Mo., Trimble, of Tenn., Pomeroy, Donnelly, Koontz, Maynard and Shellabarger.

The SPEAKER stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occasion. Therefore, as a member of the House, he voted aye.

The vote resulted—yeas, 126; nays, 47.

DES MOINES.

Legislative—The State House Question—The Coming Democratic State Convention—City Politics—Anxiety Concerning Affairs at the National Capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 24.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow. Up to to-night scarcely any of the members had arrived, but to-night's trains brought in a great many, although it is still doubtful if there will be enough of either house to form a quorum to-morrow.

The bill for the building of a new State House was made the special order for the House Wednesday, and will no doubt cause considerable debate and feeling.

The Democratic State Convention assembles in this city on Wednesday. None of the forerunners have yet arrived, and it looks now as though the gathering will be as sorry in numbers as it is in loyalty.

The city election of municipal officers of Des Moines takes place on Monday next, and considerable strife is now apparent in the campaign.

The news of the Johnson-Stanton-Congress imbroglio excites the greatest interest here, and the intensity of the desire to hear from the scene of action is nearly equal to that in the latter days of the rebellion.

Dr. D. K. Brooks, a prominent citizen of this place, died this evening of pneumonia.

MADISON.

Excitement Regarding Affairs in Washington—Impeachment Declared to be the Only Cure for Present Evils.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.

As facts transpire, the excitement here in regard to events at Washington increases instead of diminishes. There is but one feeling among Republicans, that the underhanded usurpation of Johnson must be checked at all hazards, and Congress sustained. Impeachment is universally admitted to be the only remedy.

Resolutions will be introduced in the Assembly this evening, endorsing the action of Congress, and pledging Wisconsin to sustain it.

Quite a number of veterans of the war for the Union have tendered their services to the Governor to aid in sustaining law and order, and carrying out the will of the people, in case the President resorts to force.

The first thunder storm of the season occurred last night, accompanied by hail. There was a mixture of snow, rain and sleet to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Impeachment Proceedings in Congress Fully Endorsed by the People—Letter from Governor Oglesby to the Mass Meeting to be Held in this City To-Night—Another Railroad Enterprise.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.

The Governor having been invited to be present to address the mass meeting of citizens in your city to-morrow night, who meet to express their disapprobation of the traitorous course of Andrew Johnson, and their support of Congress in their measures of impeachment, and being unable to attend, through the continued illness of his wife and matters of State, addressed the following despatch to the Chairman of the committee. It speaks for itself. The Republicans of this section will endorse it to a man:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24, 1868.

To Hon. Charles V. Dyer, Chairman of Committee, &c., Chicago, Ill.:

While I regret that I cannot meet with the citizens of Chicago to-morrow evening, to impeach Andrew Johnson before the bar of public opinion, I heartily rejoice that the love of liberty and the vindication of violated law moves the people to assert their purpose to support the National Congress in its prompt action to arrest the treason of the President to the Republic.

(Signed) R. J. OGLESBY.

The loyal masses will hail the impeachment and conviction of Andrew Johnson as a blessing to the nation, and the first step to peaceful and [illegible]

[illegible]

as to the issues before the public. One such, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, remained two days [illegible]. He left a little State to cheer him or the Democracy of Ohio.

The Quincy Colorado Mining Company, of Quincy, capital stock $[illegible], to-day filed articles of organization in the office of the Secretary of State.

A meeting of citizens of this city and vicinity will take place on Wednesday, the 26th instant, to consider the building of the Quincy, Clinton & Springfield Railway. Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers upon the advantages, &c.

DETROIT.

Excitement Regarding the Impeachment Movement—A Draught Match Thrown Up.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.

The political excitement over the national crisis is decided here, and Republicans are all for impeachment. There are no public demonstrations, however.

Cook, champion draught player, has returned from Cleveland. Owing to serious disagreements, he did not play out his match with Murray, the Ohio champion. At the time of quitting, Cook led decidedly in the games.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24—[illegible] p. m.
Consols [illegible]; bonds, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—[illegible] m.
Cotton heavy and prices declined to [illegible] for uplands; [illegible] for New Orleans; to arrive, [illegible].

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The stock market this morning opened feverish and excited. Before the open board New York Central sold at [illegible], but declined to [illegible]. Erie (common) opened at [illegible], declined to [illegible] at the first session of the open board. At 10:30 the market was dull, but a little firmer feeling prevailed—New York Central selling at [illegible], Erie at [illegible], Philadelphia & Reading at [illegible], Cleveland & Pittsburgh at [illegible], and Ohio & Mississippi certificates at [illegible]. [illegible] Gold opened at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed more active, with sales of 1,000 brls at $[illegible], seller March and April. Lard closed firm and quiet, at [illegible]. Cumberland bacon at [illegible]. Pickled hams [illegible].

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio at [illegible] in gold.
SUGAR—Dull; fair to good at [illegible].

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

BREADSTUFFS—Buyers did not respond to an advance based on gold, and the close was very flat and unsettled.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, by sail, [illegible] bu Grain at [illegible]; and by steam 1,000 brls Flour at [illegible]; [illegible] bu Corn at [illegible], to Glasgow; [illegible] bu Corn at [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

COTTON GOODS—Prices were generally advanced to-day, which, in view of the decline in the raw material, wholly checked the demand. Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A was advanced to [illegible]; Indian Head, [illegible]; all Indian Orchard goods advanced [illegible]; [illegible]

WOOLLEN GOODS—Selling fairly and quite firm. Foreign goods are improving.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

BEEVES—Receipts for the week, [illegible] at Hudson City, 1,250 at One Hundredth street, and [illegible] at Communipaw. There were 1,000 head on the market to-day. The market was firm at an advance of [illegible] on all grades—good to prime [illegible]; medium to fair, [illegible]; common, [illegible]. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.

FLOUR—No material change; sales 300 brls spring extra at $[illegible] for city brand; $[illegible] for amber Iowa; $[illegible] for Spring Brook; $[illegible] for Marquette.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 24.—FLOUR—Receipts, [illegible] brls; quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, [illegible] bu; active and firm; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—TOBACCO—No sales reported.
COTTON—Buyers only offer [illegible] for middling.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged with limited demand; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—More inquiry, but prices unchanged; [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—FLOUR—Fair demand, and the market firm; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Held higher; [illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO—In good demand at full prices; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Generally firmer and holders asking higher prices. [illegible]

GOLD—[illegible] buying, and [illegible] selling.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robt. Collyer, Captain JAMES A. SEXTON and Miss LAURA L. WOODS. No cards.

In this city, Feb. 18, by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. CHARLES F. BAUM and Mrs. L. PROUTY.

In this city, Feb. 22, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. V. T. PERSONS, of Chicago, and Miss SARAH M. GETCHELL, of Gardiner, Maine.

At the Reed House, Erie, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, Mr. E. G. FORBUSH, M. D., of Platteville, Wis., and Mrs BELL PLATT, of Conneaut, Ohio. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 21, HATTIE LOUISE, daughter of W. B. Hamson and Louisa Knowlton, aged 3 months.

In this city, Feb. 22, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of E. G. and Frances M. Webber, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

"Lula was our darling."

In this city, Feb. 22, of [illegible], Dr. [illegible] FAIRCLOTH, son-in-law of Dr. L. D. Boone, aged [illegible] years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1[illegible] Michigan-av., to-day, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible].

Raleigh, N. C., and Cincinnati papers please copy.

In this city, Feb. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, ANNIE, youngest child of E. F. and Sarah M. [illegible], aged [illegible] months.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from St. James' Hotel. Friends of the family are invited.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—There will be a Special Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T., This Tuesday evening, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock sharp. Work on the order of K. T. By order of the E. C.
S. E. UNDERHILL, Recorder.

MASONIC.—A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M., will be held at Blair Hall, this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock sharp. Work on E. A. Degree. Members are requested to be prompt. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
HENRY TUCKER, Secy.

Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED.

A general or special partner with from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars, or as much more as the party may wish to invest in an old and well-established wholesale house. Address "JOBBER," Tribune office.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR
EMPTY CARBOYS.
HOSEBACK & HUMPHREY,
136 South Water-st.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.

OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Best ice in the city. E. T. GOODRICH, the Champion Skater of America, this afternoon and evening.

To Rent.

TO RENT—
House 494 Wabash-av.,
With or without furniture. Inquire of
A. A. PUTNAM,
116 and 118 Randolph-st.

Laundry Bluing.

TRY THE PATENT
LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.
[illegible]

Dry Goods.

Keith, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fancy Dry Goods,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Notions, &c.,
Nos. 64 and 66 Michigan-av.

We now announce to the Merchants of the Northwestern States that, although our former stock and store were entirely consumed by the great fire of the 28th ult, we are now in full running order in the above-named spacious and well lighted storerooms, and are now prepared to exhibit to The Trade a more complete, fresh and attractive stock than ever before, ENTIRELY NEW (all having been purchased by our resident Eastern buyers since the fire), and unsurpassed in our line west of New York.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Special attention paid to supplying Small Wares for the Jobbing and Wholesale WAGON TRADE.

10,000 Dozen SPOOL THREADS, embracing Green & Daniels', Walker's, Coats', and Clark's (o. n. t.), for sale by KEITH, WOOD & CO.

4,000 Dozen HOSIERY and GLOVES, in stock and arriving, for sale by KEITH, WOOD & CO.

2,000 Pieces of WHITE GOODS, LINENS and EMBROIDERIES, in stock and arriving, for sale by KEITH, WOOD & CO.

1,000 Dozen L. C. Hem-stitched and Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS, in stock and arriving, for sale by KEITH, WOOD & CO.

2,000 Gross Fancy dress and Cloak BUTTONS, great variety, for sale by KEITH, WOOD & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
And an almost Endless Variety of SMALL WARES for sale by
KEITH, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 64 & 66 Michigan-av.

SPRING TRADE.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN!

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,

Having lost their entire stock by the late disastrous fire on Lake-st., are now prepared to offer, in their well-lighted and convenient rooms,

Nos. 46 and 48 Michigan-av.,
(Opposite the Richmond House,)
A FULL STOCK OF
White Goods, Linens,
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Shirt Fronts, Suspenders,
Bereges, Beltings, &c., &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS.
All New, Fresh and Cheap.

Our friends and customers will find us fully prepared to meet their views in prices.
Orders promptly and carefully filled.
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We would respectfully announce to our customers and friends that we shall, on the 29th instant, open at our new Wholesale Store, 60 & 62 Wabash-av., a new and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Boots & Shoes.

NOTICE.

Our former store and stock having been consumed by the late fire, we have secured the Spacious Store,
Nos. 19 & 21 Randolph-st.,
(Bowen's Block), and are NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever opened in this market, COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF NEW GOODS of the latest and most desirable styles.
We have established our manufactory of custom-made work at No. 88 MICHIGAN-AV.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes,
19 and 21 Randolph-st.

Real Estate.

Desirable Residence Property
FOR SALE
In Hyde Park, at Kenwood Station.
[illegible]
Full particulars given by inquiring of [illegible], Northwest corner South Water and State-sts.

General Notices.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual election of President, Vice President, and eleven Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, will be held at No. 12 Chamber of Commerce Building, on Tuesday, March 3, 1868. Polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

TRANSFER OF STOCK

Will be closed February 28th. The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the same time. [illegible] By order of [illegible].
CHAS. L. RAYMOND, Secy.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO.
[illegible]

Dry Goods.

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
3, 5 & 7 LAKE-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
1,000 packages Bleached and Brown Cottons,
500 Denims, Stripes and Ticks,
500 Prints and Ginghams,
BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE.

New Publications.

A Genuine Account
OF
THE EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT,
BY HIS FATHER,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER,
WILL BE READY
in
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
On
TUESDAY NEXT, Feb. 25,
And
FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND NEWS DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

READY TO-DAY.

THE GALAXY,
FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS:
I. STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. By Mrs. Edwards.
II. JOHN BRIGHT AT HOME. By Richard J. Hinton.
III. WORTHLESS LAURELS. By Kate Putnam Osgood. (With an illustration by W. J. Hennessy.)
IV. SOME CELEBRATED SHREWS. By Frank W. Ballard.
V. A DESERTED PLANTATION. By E. B. Seabrook.
VI. THE SECRET HISTORY OF A SUBSIDIZED ORGAN.
VII. THE BALLAD OF SIR [illegible]. By W.
VIII. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
IX. ELDER KNAPP, THE REVIVALIST. By G.
X. HOW LAMIRANDE WAS CAUGHT. By Gaston Fay.
XI. SOUTHERN TROUBLES AND THEIR REMEDY. By James O. Noyes.
XII. SEMELE. By E. R. SILL.
XIII. THE MANNERS OF THE DAY. By the Editor.
XIV. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

Price $3.50 a year; 35 cents a number. Especial attention is called to the clubbing terms with other first-class Periodicals, by which a saving of one-quarter to one-third is realized by subscribers.

Address, THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE EAGLE
CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINE,
Of Braidwood, near Wilmington, Will Co., Ill.

This mine is one of the best located in the State, being directly on the line of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which company alone consumes from 75 to 80 tons per day. The locomotives being supplied from movable shutes, can be loaded with from one to five tons in half a minute, thereby preventing any detention of trains. The vein of coal is three feet nine inches in thickness, and is conceded to be the best as yet found in the State. The land comprises the south east half of section 6, township 32, range 9, east of the third principal meridian, of which the company have a lease for 99 years. If desired, half a section of land will be sold with the coal.

The following communication from the Penitentiary Commissioner speaks for itself:

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
WARDEN'S OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 16, 1868.
Messrs. The Eagle Coal Co., Braidwood:

Gentlemen: In reply to your request as to how the Braidwood coal suits our purposes here, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any Illinois coal we have used. [illegible] We can with confidence recommend it to consumers as being a first-class article. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) [illegible], Warden.
(Signed) JOHN REID, Commissioner.

For terms or further information, apply to Mr. JAS. BRAIDWOOD, Braidwood Post Office, Will County, Illinois, or to DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER, Speed's Block, Chicago.

TO EDITORS—FOR SALE,

A controlling and an editorial interest in one of the most flourishing Daily and Weekly Republican newspapers in the West. Said paper is published in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, and is the only Republican Daily in a Congressional District, which is overwhelmingly Republican. This is one of the grandest opportunities ever offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address immediately, "EDITOR," care of CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Chicago, Ill.

WEST SIDE RINK STOCK.
Six Shares for Sale.
Address "RINK," Tribune office.

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of Wilson & Burkhart, of the "Excelsior Machine Works," North Water-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm, must be paid to Burkhart, Van Slyck & Co., who will also pay all liabilities of the firm of Wilson & Burkhart.
F. B. WILSON.
F. BURKHART.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Burkhart, Van Slyck & Co., and will continue to carry on the business of the late firm of Wilson & Burkhart.
F. BURKHART.
F. W. VAN SLYCK.
J. SCHOTSEL.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Coburn & Davison, is hereby dissolved. Each party is authorized to collect debts due the said firm.
BENJ. J. COBURN.
B. F. DAVISON.
Chicago, February 19, 1868.

B. F. DAVISON & SONS WILL CONTINUE the business at the same place,
No. 154 South Water-st.,
And solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended the firm.
B. F. DAVISON & SONS.
Chicago, February 19, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and [illegible] Carson, under the firm name of Carson & Perry, is this day dissolved.
LOUIS M. PERRY.
Chicago, February 22, 1868.

Business Chances.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

In the very best location, on the West Side, doing a good business, well stocked, and capable of much extension. This is a bargain. [illegible] Apply to LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., [illegible] give every information about this well located drug store.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

I am authorized to furnish for a ten years' investment [illegible] securities in sums of $500 and upwards, that will yield [illegible] per cent. The securities offered are of unquestionable character and can be examined at my office, Room 19, Portland Block, Chicago. F. B. SHUMWAY.

FOR SALE,
A FIRST-CLASS
Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Situated in one of the best locations in Chicago, doing a good paying trade. A small stock of desirable goods on hand. Address,
"A. B. C.," Tribune Office.

Wire Window Springs.

DUFFY'S CELEBRATED WIRE WINDOW SPRINGS, are now known to be the best, cheapest, and most durable spring in existence. Hardware merchants throughout the country can now be supplied without delay. Consumers and carpenters supplied upon application. [illegible]
J. F. DUFFY,
Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Duffy's celebrated WIRE WINDOW SPRINGS,
61 North Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

Eye and Ear.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Nos. 126 and 128 Randolph-st., Oculist, Physician and Aurist. [illegible]

Hominy.

HOMINY.

Educational.

DYHRENFURTH'S
Classical and Commercial
COLLEGES.
PRESIDENT, MR. J. DYHRENFURTH.

Merchants' National Business College.
Superintendent.........Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]

Educational Department.
Superintendent.........Prof. [illegible]

THE CLASSICAL COLLEGE
[illegible]

IN THE
LADIES' SEMINARY,
[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

STEAM BETWEEN
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN,
AND LIVERPOOL.

MANHATTAN,	CHICAGO,
MINNESOTA,	NEBRASKA,
COLORADO,	NEVADA.

Sailing from New York every Wednesday.
[illegible]
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 160 [illegible],
CHICAGO,
Give particular attention to buying and selling
GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD,
BEEF, TALLOW.
[illegible]
P. L. UNDERWOOD. [illegible] UNDERWOOD.

Kid Gloves.

THE NEW KID GLOVE.
LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES
(MEN'S AND WOMEN'S [illegible])
Are the Best in the World.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Exclusive Agents for the United States,
No. 58 Walker-st., NEW YORK.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—[illegible]
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal.
The best quality of Sugar Maple Rectifying Coal can be supplied by
EDWARDS & CROSBY,
13 and 15 RIVER-ST.

Business Cards.

PICKLING AND PRESERVING WAREHOUSE.
THOMAS & CO.,
31 South Water-st.
Canned Goods of Every Description.

MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.,
General Hardware Commission, Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents,
18 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 3.
[illegible]

10,000 Bundles Fence Wire,
Of superior quality, for sale by
WM. BLAIR & CO.,
Hardware and Metal Warehouse,
179 and 181 [illegible], Chicago.

Paper.

1868. WINNEBAGO MILLS. 1858.

We have in store the largest and best assorted stock of
MANILLA PAPERS
Ever offered in this market.

Printing Paper,	Wrapping Paper,
Express Paper,	Druggists' Paper,
Hardware Paper,	Bag Paper,
Trunk Paper,	Grocers' Paper,

Of our own manufacture. Also wholesale dealers in COLORED PAPERS, PRESS BOARDS, BINDERS' BOARDS, STRAW BOARDS, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Linen and Jute Twines.
[illegible]
BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,
132 South Water-st., Chicago.

Brick Machine.

Burke's Concrete Brick Ovens.
[illegible]

Gard's Improved Brick Machine.
[illegible]

To Architects.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE LAKE [illegible] FEMALE SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, [illegible]

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; [illegible]

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday [illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily Edition, per year..........$12.00

The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year........ 6.00

The Weekly Edition, per year........ 2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter......$ 3.25

The Daily, delivered in city, per week........ 25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Too Late!

Andrew Johnson yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War in the regular way, together with a letter explaining that he did not intend to violate any law in his summary proceedings of last Friday. The lion's skin is already off, and the animal of long ears stands trembling under the lash. Never was there a more ignominious back-down. The nomination of Ewing is an afterthought. When the humble individual found that the Democrats did not rally to his standard and offer to defend him against the consequences of his crime and share his punishment, his knees smote together, and he began to explore the avenues of escape. If he had wanted Ewing for Secretary of War, he knew it last Friday, and could have nominated him then. If he had wanted Thomas he could have nominated him, instead of assuming to appoint him without the concurrence of the Senate. But he wanted to commend himself to the Copperhead party by defying the law, and exposing himself to impeachment. He finds himself without allies, with impeachment close upon him, and he seeks now to compromise with the officers of justice.

It is too late! The American people impeach you, Andrew Johnson, as a disturber of the national peace, the violator of national law, the stumbling block of national justice, and the organizer of national ruin. They demand that for those offences against them, and against the human family, of which they are a part, you be branded as a betrayer of the people, stripped of the robes you have stained, and go forth solitary among mankind forever. For you there is no death-bed repentance! Your public life is without a redeeming feature. Wherever there has been an appearance of virtue time has worn off the varnish, and there, exposed to all the world, stands the unvarying record of the desperado and the demagogue. Your bad example has been borne too long already. It is time for you to be going, and go you must!

Not one step in Andrew Johnson's career has been gained by genius, integrity or patriotism. From village Alderman to Vice President, all have been reached by bullying his enemies and cheating his friends. Seven years ago he was a candidate for office among the rebels. Four years of war and one night of assassination left him President of the United States, since when we find him leading the hosts of rebellion, who rejected him in 1861, and using his official position to reverse the verdict of arms and to give the fruits of victory to vanquished traitors. His career as President has been a prolonged indecorum, ending in a flagrant crime. To compromise with him now would be like parleying with a maniac. He must be cast out. There is no good in him. He has filled the measure of his country's patience. He has overstepped the bounds of forbearance, and now from the whole body of the loyal people comes up the demand that he be arrested in his perilous career; that an end be put to his bullying, his falsehoods and his usurpation; that the nation be relieved of his official presence, and that he be sent down on the pages of history as the ingrate who forgot his own insignificance and aspired to overthrow the laws of his country. He has been false to his trust. Let him henceforth be doomed to a life of horrible solitude in the midst of a free, prosperous and happy people, a witness to national glory and happiness which he can never share, and a prey to his own bad passions and bitter reflections.

A. Johnson on the Gridiron.

With the surrender of Lee to Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865, the position of President of the United States became one of greater responsibility and honor than that of any sovereign in the world. On that day it was worthily filled by a citizen whose qualities and career placed him by the side of Washington. Five days later, on the night of April 14th, the hand of an assassin struck down Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson succeeded to his exalted station. If the victories of the republic had made this high post one of unexampled dignity and importance, the blood of our purest and noblest man now consecrated the place, in the eyes not only of our own land, but of the world. As far as civilization extends and justice is revered, was spread abroad a sentiment of respect and sympathy for the official head of our country, at the moment when Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. If he did not command, even at first, all this sympathy, it was because he had already given the saddest evidence, on the occasion of his inauguration, that his character had a side of weakness, if not of baseness. Yet the disposition everywhere was to forgive, and to indulge the hope that this man of so humble origin would make himself a name worthy of the critical hour in which he entered upon his high position.

The culmination of Andrew Johnson's career was the moment in which he was nominated for the Vice Presidency. On the 10th of June, 1864, immediately after the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Johnson made a speech at Nashville, in which he used the memorable words, so often quoted against him: "I say that traitors should "take back seats in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men "in Tennessee, loyal to the constitution, "loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these "true and faithful men should control the "work of reorganization and restoration "absolutely. I have been most deeply "pained at some things which have come "under my observation. We get men in "command who, under the influence of "flattery, fawning and caressing, grant "protection to the rich traitor, while the "poor Union man stands out in the cold, "pushed aside, unable to get a recognition of his claims. *I have been on a gridiron for two years at the sight of these "abuses.*"

The principle here laid down showed a man whom it seemed safe to trust with the interests of the nation at a juncture of unparalleled importance. This vigorous demand that traitors take back seats, and leave to the unconditional Unionists the work of reconstruction; this identification of loyalty to the constitution with loyalty to freedom and to justice; this penetration and exposure of the course of military officials; this energetic denunciation of favor to the rich traitor and neglect of the poor loyalist; all had the right ring, and were reasonably deemed signs of an integrity solid as adamant. Even when in the midst of overwhelming grief, on the 15th of April, 1865, we remembered the maudlin indecencies of Mr. Johnson on the 4th of March, loyal men yet congratulated themselves that an iron hand would now hold the sceptre of our victorious cause, and whatever remained of rebellion be ground to powder under an administration inflexible as fate.

It is needless to recount the history of Mr. Johnson's treason; to show how traitors have taken front seats; how the true and faithful men of the South have been denied control of reconstruction; how the rich traitor has been favored, while the poor Unionist has stood out in the cold. The atrocities which have marked the execution of Mr. Johnson's policy are fresh in the memories of all. New Orleans alone has a tale of blood which will make the name of Johnson memorable in history. The stolid stupidity of his crimes hardly finds a parallel in recent times, unless it be in Theodore of Abyssinia. The grossness of his self-conceit, the enormous absurdity of his pretensions, have been illustrated in speeches and in deeds which make even his most besotted allies hang their heads for shame.

The explanation of Andrew Johnson's conversion to infamous disloyalty is found in his own [illegible] upon the faithlessness to justice of army officials in Tennessee. Mark his words: "We get men "in command who, under the influence "of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant "protection to the rich traitor, while the "poor Union man stands out in the cold, "pushed aside, unable to get a recognition "of his just rights." This exactly describes what Mr. Johnson [illegible] has done, and now he has done it. It was our great misfortune that dignity of character had not grown with dignity of position in Andrew Johnson's history. A low consciousness of the contempt in which he was held by the aristocratic class never forsook this ambitious climber into high places. His vanity was so mean that he continually chafed under aristocratic contempt. The consequence was such as an acute observer of men might have anticipated. Elevated to the highest position in the country, he found this very aristocracy which had trampled on him, ready to fawn and flatter and caress him. He had stood so long in awe of the nabobs of the South that when they extended their hands to him his knees bent under him, and he became their servant as he would gladly have become any time in the past thirty years.

Precisely two years have elapsed since the disgraceful harangue in which Mr. Johnson made known his resolution to defy Congressional enactments in carrying out his policy. In view of the course which he has pursued during these years, the loyal people of the country can say: "We have been on a gridiron for two years "at the sight of these abuses." The time for an end of this has come. The people propose to get off the gridiron now, and put Andrew Johnson back in his old place. It will not be the same gridiron, but it will answer all purposes.

The President's Oath.

During the war Chief Justice Taney, in the hearing of a *habeas corpus* case, delivered an elaborate opinion as to the scope of the constitutional powers of the President. The opinion was to the effect that the President's powers—those that he could exercise independently of all other branches of the government—were these: 1. To require the written opinion of heads of the Executive Departments; 2. To grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachments; 3. To make such appointments as Congress may, by law, authorize him to make; 4. To make temporary appointments in cases where vacancies may happen during the recess of the Senate; 5. To convene Congress in extraordinary session; 6. Adjourn Congress in case of disagreement of both houses upon that subject, and no others.

His duties are simply formal, except in one instance, where the constitution requires that

> "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

In point of fact the President's whole duty under the constitution is to execute the laws. One of Johnson's favorite expressions is that he is bound by his official oath to defend the constitution. What is that oath? It reads:

> "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Under this oath Johnson is eternally protesting that he is the sworn champion of the constitution, and, therefore, that he must make war upon all who in his opinion violate it. He ignores the command to "see that the laws are faithfully executed," that he may first decide whether the laws are constitutional or not. If the President's oath makes him the sworn defender of the constitution, against whom must he defend it? Johnson says Congress—but why limit the defence as against Congress? He must defend the constitution against the judiciary just as readily as against Congress. The oath makes no exceptions. If that oath be an authority to the President to suspend, disregard or nullify any act of Congress which to him appears to be unconstitutional, then it gives him an equal authority to accept or disregard judicial decisions. The constitution makes no exceptions. It vests the power to make a law in Congress. It vests the power to interpret a law in the judiciary. It makes it the duty of the President to execute the laws. If in addition to this the President has the power to revise the legislation of Congress, and execute only such laws as he approves, then he has the same power to revise judicial decisions and execute only such judgments as he thinks are correct. It is only necessary to look at the claim of the President to be convinced of its absurdity. Congress may, as Congress has often done, by oversight or inclination, legislate erroneously; but the authority for so deciding has never been claimed by any President. His duty admits of no qualifications. "He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed," are the words of the constitution. He is the High Sheriff of the nation, nothing more; he has no discretion to execute the law or not; and is responsible personally and officially for any refusal or failure to perform his duty. The oath is nothing more than a solemn invocation that he will not prove false to the office conferred upon him; that he will not betray the country to foreign powers, nor tamper with civil insurrection or rebellion, but will enforce the supremacy of the laws at all times and under all circumstances.

Horse-Eating.

If we are not warranted in saying that when Richard III. offered his kingdom for a horse, he desired that useful animal for culinary purposes, it is certain that his descendants are in a fair way to substitute the horse for the proverbial roast beef of the kingdom. Recently, a banquet was given in London for the purpose of introducing horse-flesh in a formal manner to the ox-eaters of Briton. For this purpose three horses were selected—a very old white cart-horse, aged twenty-two years; a young cart-horse, aged four years, and a horse of aristocratic lineage that had once been counted the finest stepper in London. One hundred and fifty covers were laid and the three horses were served up. There were soups of horse, followed by salmon with horse sauces; terrines of horse liver and cold sausages of horse, which at least were honest sausages; filet and loin and stew followed; then the tongues of the deceased equines. These delicacies were followed by the event of the evening, "the Baron," a gigantic mass from the rump of the four-year old cart-horse. The banquet concluded with a collared head, a dish called "boiled withers," which was not a success, and jellies from the hoofs of the high-stepper.

The highest style of gastronomic esthetics marked this banquet. The motto at the head of the menu was "Prejudices are the maladies of the human soul." The bill of fare was poetical and artistic. The salmon was garnished with a sauce which had once coursed through the veins of an Arabian steed of the desert. There were filets swimming in horse oil from the castled Rhine. Pegasus (not for the first time) was degraded to a filet served with potatoes. So many mountebanks have bestridden the winged steed recently and put him through such ridiculous paces, that no one will condole with him on his latter end. The fiery Bucephalus, after carrying Alexander through the conquests of the world, appeared in small *pates*. Gladiateur, monarch of the French turf, reached his goal in a stew, and Rosinante, roasted, recalled delightful memories of Don Quixote and his gifted Squire.

The result of the banquet seems to be substantially that if Brown cannot obtain beef, mutton, lamb, pork, veal, or poultry, he might be induced to eat horse. The guests evidently *could* eat horse; but it does not appear on the surface that they went into ecstacies over it. They were evidently in the condition of the man who ate the crow after the cook had sprinkled the contents of his snuff-box over it: "I can eat broiled crow, but I don't hanker after it." In a philosophical point of view the banquet was quite interesting. It was a desperate effort on the part of the guests to conquer prejudices, and it is gratifying to know that moral courage prevailed. It trembled at the horse soup, it was dubious over the loins, it fought hard with the Baron, and conquered with the jellies. The horse-eaters achieved a great moral victory. But there are other worlds to conquer. The Digger Indians eat earth worms, and the Esquimaux drink kerosene. The next step for the hippophagi will be to conquer their prejudices against dogs, cats, rats and monkeys. There is no knowing what they can do till they try.

The philosophical fact is settled that prejudice can be conquered. This is a clear gain to society. The gastronomical fact is also established that horse-flesh can be eaten. Whether this will also prove a benefit to society remains to be seen. Healthy horses are few and must command a high price, and it is doubtful whether the jockey or the drayman, so long as their beasts can win purses and haul merchandise, will consent to butcher them for the use of the table, until they have become too diseased to be useful, or patriarchal enough to be consigned into the equine paradise. When we consider the almost universal prevalence of blind staggers, bots, spavins, string halts and the thousand other ills horse-flesh is heir to, we shudder at the prospect before us, when horse eating becomes a practice in this country. If the butchers of Chicago should to-day slaughter the horses they rode yesterday, and put the flesh into their markets and sell it to their patrons, there would be a nightmare in every household twenty-four hours after.

In the midst of all our national troubles, troubles of finance, troubles of reconstruction, troubles of A. Johnson, troubles of women's rights, troubles of fast living and extravagance, troubles great and troubles small, now comes this new trouble of horse-flesh. It has conquered France and invaded England. It will cross the ocean as surely as the cholera, and in spite of quarantine. Chicago must not be behind the times. We have plenty of people in this city who can talk horse. Have we any who will eat horse? Who will be the first to conquer his prejudices for the benefit of Chicago? It is only a question of time how soon horse banquets shall be served on public occasions at the hotels, horse hash at the boarding houses, horse festivals inaugurated for the Half-Orphan Asylum, and horse stews be the rage after the opera. With this prospect in view, it behooves Chicago to look the horse squarely in the face.

The French Newspaper Gag Law.

The French Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, voted on an amendment to the bill for the regulation of the newspaper press, allowing the publication of summaries of the legislative debates. The amendment was rejected by more than two to one, and we presume the Imperial Parliament will proceed in its prescribed course with as much energy as though it had not committed a fatal mistake.

At first glance, the new law for the government of the press seems to be an improvement on the bad one which it supplants. It begins by sweeping away all the old odious restrictions—the necessity of obtaining government permission to start a paper; the monopoly of printing and publishing; the official warning and censure; the public trial and imprisonment of offending journalists. All these it abolishes. It neither appeals longer to brute fear, nor does it fascinate with the opportunity of martyrdom which Frenchmen have enjoyed under the existing law. The day of honorable imprisonments and melodramatic trials is at an end. The certain grave to which the law leads is reached no longer through "paths of glory." Force is no longer to be employed, but the pocket nerve is to be touched.

How to destroy liberty of speech by professedly promoting it was clearly the problem in this scheme, whose working, in effect, is this: There are three parties to the publication of a newspaper—the manager, the writer and the printer. Instead of the "warning" and the "censure" and the public trial now in vogue, a "correctional tribunal" is constituted,—an inspired Star Chamber, whose deliberations are secret, and whose decisions have respect alone to the ministerial will. Now every newspaper must deposit with this agent of the government the sum of $10,000. This is termed "caution money." The government has it in its hands, and can, on the appearance of an article displeasing to it, arraign the offender in secret session before the correctional tribunal, whose province it is to indicate the degree of imperial displeasure by exacting, as a fine, from one-fifteenth ($650) to one-half ($5,000) of the deposit in its hands. But not only does the writer thus subject himself to this arbitrary penalty, but the manager and the printer of the journal as well. A slip of the pen may cost a newspaper from $2,000 to $15,000. And the worst of all is there is nothing heroic about it; or it is merely the heroic in humble life—a flower born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on desert air. Every journalist becomes his own detective, his own judge and jury. No courteous gentleman in black comes apologetically, but firmly, to "warn" for the first and the second time. But in place of him, there are those who do not come, but are already there—those ubiquitous, incessant spies, mutually watching one another. Not even George Francis Train could afford to produce bad epigrams at $650 each.

From all of which it appears what a frictionless, self-regulating machine this last Napoleonic device against French liberty is. For however willing a writer might be to expend a year's salary on an epigram, and even though a manager might be disposed, in a spirit of mistaken enterprise, to publish another's wit at such expense, what interest would the printer have in putting in type what would cost him so much, though it concerns him nothing. Under this scheme, the journalism of opinion is extinct in Paris; and the information which the telegram gives us shows that the proscription is to extend to news as well as editorials. Where a man can neither afford to publish the news nor to comment on it, the profession is dead, and it only remains to bury it. But it will not die. Charles X. went into exile for a crime against the press not so flagrant as this, and Napoleon will fare no better if he persists in his new gag law.

☞ The Supreme Court of this State has put an end to numerous suits by Mrs. Juliette Kinzie, widow of John H. Kinzie, for dower in a large estate formerly owned by her husband. The claims for dower were numerous, and involved a considerable sum of money. Many persons, we believe, purchased their peace by compromising with the claimant. Others refused, and the decree in the lower court was in favor of the widow. This decree the Supreme Court reverses and declares the release of the dower by Mrs. Kinzie complete; that the subsequent release to Skinner applied to the benefit of those who held title as his assignees, and that there is not a shadow of claim existing for dower. This quieting of title will be acceptable news to the holders of this property.

☞ If anything were wanting to complete the humiliation of Andrew Johnson, the stinging reply of General George H. Thomas to the two brevets thrown at him fills the bill. The humble individual thought he could attach the army to him, in case of an emergency growing out of his violation of law, by conferring brevets on Sherman and Thomas. The clumsy bribes were spurned by both officers, and by General Thomas in terms which imply that he deems them insulting. Let the people of Chicago, when they assemble to-night to impeach Andrew Johnson, give three cheers for the hero of Nashville!

As a sequel to the notorious Ruth-Voullaire shooting affair in St. Louis, it is stated on good authority that two days after the close of the examination of Isaac Miles Ruth on a charge of attempting to kill Mr. Seymour Voullaire, a secret marriage service was performed, in which Ruth and Mr. Voullaire's divorced wife were the parties. The story is, that after the examination Ruth called upon the lady and told her that their names had been coupled together, and there had been so much talk about them that he had concluded to offer her his hand. The offer was accepted, and but little time was lost in consummating the nuptials. The news of this marriage affected Mr. Voullaire very much, and he is anxious to get possession of his children. His hatred of Ruth is so great that he does not want him to have anything to do with either of his five children. The impression is that the bill against Ruth for assault to kill will be ignored by the grand jury.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following *personal* of Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, the newly elected United States Senator from Kentucky: "He is a rough old fellow, and always a little dirty in his personal appearance, but a cleverer man than Thos. C. McCreery does not live. He loves women; is a good judge of the pure article of Bourbon, and goes to horse races. He keeps a fine stable of horses, and has a private track on his farm, where he amuses himself with running his stock, or having little scrub races with his neighbors. Ask him where the prettiest women are raised, the bravest men live, the finest horses bred, or the best Bourbon to be had, and he will strike his chest with his right hand, and answer, with all the pride of a Logan, 'In Kentucky, sir, and nowhere else, sir.' He is a quiet, good-natured man, but insult him and he will fight in a minute."

An important point, looking to cheap railroad freights, is brought out in the last report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wherein the officers propose that the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad shall become a cheap freight railroad, devoted to the transportation of produce and goods, rather than passengers, at low rates of speed, which best assimilate with cheap carriage. Railroads, the traffic on which is mixed, where passenger interests predominate, and freights are allowed as a means of filling in the time between the passage of fast trains, cannot give satisfaction to merchants. The frequent stoppages of freight trains make their trips long and the cost of transportation heavy, delaying business most provokingly, and really adding to the cost of conducting it. A cheap freight railroad, devoted to that purpose, even when running at low rates of speed, would far exceed the time made by freight trains on other railroads.

A special from Sandwich, N. H., to the Boston *Journal* says that quite an excitement occurred at a Democratic meeting in that place recently. While Henry Clay Dean was addressing the meeting a person in the audience called him a liar. Dean then asked for some one to put the offender out, but no one started to do it. The reverend gentleman thereupon took a cane and proposed to do that job himself, but the bold individual commenced to pull off his coat, and threatened to make "beef steak" of Dean, and the orator then concluded that it was best to stop farther proceedings in that direction, and to go on with his speech. It is stated that the offender is a Democrat, and that the affair has rendered Dean rather unpopular with the Democracy of Carroll County.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, New York, preached in the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue, on the occasion of its annual service for the benefit of the missionary cause. The collections during the day amounted to about $12,000, of which, it was announced, about one-fourth was contributed by Daniel Drew. The morning contributions were $[illegible], the Sunday School, $1,[illegible], and the evening, $[illegible]. This congregation is composed of wealthy citizens, such as Daniel Drew, Shepherd Knapp and many others.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens Abroad.

The Seward-Sumner-Banks Measure Killed.

Seward's Diplomatic Trickery.

Congress Determined to Protect Our Naturalized Citizens.

Editorial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

THE WRECK OF GENERAL BANKS' NATURALIZATION BILL.

Banks' bill to protect the rights of naturalized citizens when abroad, which was introduced into the House with such a flourish of trumpets, has been riddled to pieces and destroyed. He received permission the other day to remove the wreck of his bill out of sight, not for repairs, but to sink it. He made but a feeble defence of it when round shot and shell were hurled through it, but gave up beaten from the first broadside. The bill seemed to have no friends, and every member struggled for an opportunity to strike a blow.

SEWARD'S POLICY.

The fact of the matter is, it was Seward's, not Banks', bill. The whole catalogue of odious, discriminating exceptions which it contained were the concoctions of the State Department. Seward greased Banks over, pinned back his ears and swallowed him in a lump, precisely as he has swallowed Sumner. Seward is not more than half an American in feeling. He has been so long engaged in diplomatic intrigues with European courts, that he has brought himself to imagine that the United States is a second-class power, existing on the benign toleration of the larger European monarchies. He is afraid to crook his finger lest some puissant power may take offence and do something dreadful. Constitutionally he is cowardly, which, he fancies, is an innate law of peace. He never boldly asserted an American right or courageously resented an aggression since he has been Premier, and as he grows older he becomes more timid and sheepish. But he has the snake-charming faculty in a wonderful degree.

HOW SUMNER AND BANKS ARE MANIPULATED BY SEWARD.

Such men as Banks and Sumner are mere potter's clay in Seward's hands, whom he can mould and manipulate to suit his wishes and conform to his foreign policy. Banks is a weak, vain man, with a streak of the transcendental running through his composition, while Sumner is an impracticable egotist. The cunning old fox of the State Department, who gives elegant champagne dinners, knows the weak places in the characters of the Chairmen of Foreign Relations of both Houses, and operates upon them with consummate skill and unvarying success.

A FIRM DISPOSITION TO DEFINE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Seward is said to be now convinced that he can carry no such bill as that introduced by Banks, and from now until the adjournment he will operate to defeat any measure that ought to pass.

The more the House studies the subject the more generally the members are coming to the conclusion that there should be no exceptions whatever made between native and naturalized citizens. The latter must be considered in the light of native born American citizens, and treated and protected accordingly. Every man has a right to choose his own nationality, to expatriate himself at pleasure; to transfer his allegiance to any government where he sees fit to reside. We must concede this right of expatriation on the part of our native-born citizens, and assert it in behalf of our adopted citizens. If an American, whether native or naturalized, goes abroad to reside permanently, he leaves his citizenship behind him. If he deserts in time of war and escapes into a foreign land, his citizenship should be forfeited the instant he crosses the line; and if he afterward returns let him come back as a disfranchised alien.

The point on which there is the most dispute and variance among members of Congress, is that in relation to men who leave the land of their nativity to escape service in European armies, or actually desert therefrom and reach our shores, and who declare their intentions to become citizens, swear allegiance to our government, take out and record their certificates of naturalization, and afterward visit the land of their birth on business or pleasure and are seized by the government of the country, fined, imprisoned or reduced to the ranks to serve a number of years. What shall our government do in such cases? Seward says: "Do nothing; if you attempt to reclaim or protect such citizens it will provoke the foreign power to make war on us; therefore, do nothing." And a few members of Congress, with Banks at their head, echo this speech of Andy Johnson's Prime Minister, and declare against extending protection to such citizens.

But the country will never be satisfied with this conclusion. The feelings and instincts of the people revolt against it, as being a wrong and cowardly attitude for the nation to assume.

THE RELATION BETWEEN A GOVERNMENT AND ITS CITIZENS

is a *reciprocal* one. It is not an inalienable or natural relation, but is voluntary and in the nature of a contract or agreement. The citizen agrees on his part to obey the laws, set a good example to others, pay his equal share of taxes, support and defend the government against internal and external foes. The government on its part, in consideration of the foregoing, undertakes to secure the citizen in the safe possession of life, property and reputation, to defend him against lawless aggression, and punish those who molest him or his, to afford him redress and justice in the courts, and allow him to enjoy all the rights and privileges, civil, political and religious, enjoyed by other citizens. Such are the mutual relations existing between citizens and good governments. But this relation does not exist when the citizen expatriates himself. The compact is then ended. His government is no longer charged with the duty of protecting and defending him. He owes it nothing more. He paid it all it has a right to claim from him while he resided within its jurisdiction. The moment he leaves that government for the purpose of transferring his allegiance to another government, its care on his account ceases; it has nothing further to do for him; he has no claims upon it; the compact or partnership is ended, and the government of the country, whence he transfers his allegiance, becomes responsible for his protection and conduct, and he thenceforth owes it allegiance, obedience, support, and military service. Suppose that this man returns to his native country on temporary business, carrying with him his certificate of naturalization and citizenship in the United States, on what rightful grounds can the government of that country seize upon him as its subject, owing it military service? What has it done for him during the period of his absence? Nothing. What does he owe it? Nothing. But the United States has entered into a solemn compact with him. He has adopted it as his country; he has sworn allegiance to it; he has obeyed its laws; he has helped to enforce them; he has perhaps served in its armies and fought its foes; he has paid it all the assessments, excises and taxes levied on his property. In short, the man is incorporated into the American nation as one of its constituent parts; he belongs to it, and it to him. He is one of its electors or law-makers; he has an equal, undivided interest in all of its public property, and a fee simple, in severalty, of his own, and he stands on precisely the same footing as a native-born American, and holds towards its government exactly the same relations. Are not his American fellow-citizens bound to extend to him the same measure of protection, wherever he may be on the broad face of the earth, that they would extend to a native-born citizen? How preposterous it is for Great Britain or Prussia to demand military service or any other service from a former subject for the time he has been absent from their jurisdiction, and received nothing at their hands. By what right do they ignore his present citizenship of the Republic of America, and disregard his patent of naturalization? By what right do they force him, against his will, to become a subject of their government? By what authority do they disregard the claims of this republic upon him? With equal right may they kidnap naturalized citizens, or seize their native-born American children! If it is incumbent on our government to protect its adopted citizens from being kidnapped and carried away from our shores, it is equally a duty to protect them from seizure or molestation when travelling abroad on legitimate business, in their character as citizens. We make no distinction in citizenship. A man is either a full citizen or he is an alien. We demand the same measure of allegiance, loyalty and service from an adopted that we do from a native citizen, and in return must extend an equal measure of protection, both at home and abroad.

But Seward and Johnson say that if we insist upon this, it will breed war! With whom will it breed war? But suppose it does. Are we afraid to fight for the right? Are we too weak to defend our citizens? Are we a second or third-class power, unable to maintain the dignity of the republic or to punish aggressions upon its members? Who is going to fight us in defence of their claim to seize upon our citizens? Can we not deal as heavy blows as we are likely to receive? Is there any thing which our people would rise up as one man to defend with more ardor and vigor than the rights of our citizens from foreign aggression? Who are we afraid of? Is it Great Britain, or Prussia, or Denmark, or Bavaria? With the right on our side, are we not a match for the greatest power on the face of the earth? It is only necessary for this republic to take her position firmly on the right of expatriation and of naturalization to secure all we desire without firing a gun, or shedding a drop of blood. If a republican government of forty millions of people cannot protect its citizens, then let us convert it into a monarchy or despotism, if that be necessary to give it strength and resolution to defend to the bitter end the rights of the humblest member of our nationality. Every citizen is absolved from allegiance to a government which, being abundantly able, refuses to extend its flag and shield over its members, and to protect them from violence and aggression by any other power. J. M.

COPYRIGHT.

The Bill Recommended by the Library Committee of the House.

The following is a copy of the bill on international copyright, whose passage has been recommended by the Library Committee of the House of Representatives:

AN ACT for securing to authors in certain cases the benefit of international copyright, advancing the development of American literature, and promoting the interests of publishers and book buyers in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of any foreign country, or residents therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book, map, chart, dramatic work, or musical composition, that may be first published in any foreign country after this act shall go into operation, or who shall invent, design, engrave, work, or cause to be worked or made, as a work of art, from his own design, any print or engraving that may be first published in any foreign country after this act shall take effect, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the same exclusive right and liberty to multiply and sell copies of such works in the United States, that now or may hereafter be granted by the laws of the United States to authors and artists who are citizens of the United States, subject to the same conditions, regulations, and limitations: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall not be extended to the books or other works of authors and artists that may be first published in any foreign country where the laws shall not, at the time of said first publication, grant and secure to citizens of the United States, and to persons resident therein, privileges and benefits of copyright equal in extent to those herein secured.

SEC. 2. That the privileges and benefits of copyright to be secured by the provisions of this act to the authors of such works as are specified in the preceding section shall not be extended to the republication in this country of any book or other work of the kind specified, unless all the editions of such republication shall be wholly manufactured in the United States, and be issued for sale by a publisher or publishers who are citizens of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the author of any book, dramatic work, or other publication, first published in a foreign country, who may choose to reserve the right of translating it, or of authorizing a translation of it, shall have in the United States the protection of a copyright of such translation of his work, subject to the following conditions:

1. The original work shall have been registered in the Clerk's office of some District Court of the United States, for copyright, according to the laws of the United States, and a copy of it shall have been deposited in the library of Congress, within four months after the first publication in said foreign country.

2. In the first publication of such original work the author shall have announced on its title page his intention to reserve the right of translating it.

3. Within six months after the date of the registration of the original work for copyright, the author or the legal representative of the author shall have offered the authorized translation to some American publisher for publication in the United States, and such translation or a part of it shall have been published here.

4. Every edition of the translated work issued in this country shall be wholly manufactured in the United States, and shall be issued for sale by a publisher or publishers who are citizens of the United States.

5. The provisions of this act relative to translations shall not be extended to any book or other work first published in any foreign country, where a similar protection of copyright shall not have been granted and secured to the translated works of American authors.

SEC. 4. That no author of a book or other work of the kind specified in the first section of this act, which shall have been first published in a foreign country where copyright is secured to American authors, and which may be republished in the United States without translation, shall be entitled to the protection of copyright herein specified and provided, unless such author or the legal representative of such author shall have deposited in the library of Congress one copy of the best foreign edition of such work, and shall have duly registered, or caused to be registered, in the clerk's office of some district court of the United States, for copyright, the title-page of his work, as the laws of the United States require, within three months after the first publication in said foreign country; and, also, unless within three months after such first publication an arrangement shall have been made in good faith with some American publisher or publishing firm for the immediate publication of the work in the United States. But where the author, or those legally representing the author, shall have complied with these requirements, and shall have done in all other respects what is required by the laws of the United States relative to copyright, the author and the heirs, assigns, or other legal representatives of the author, shall be entitled to the full benefit of copyright, as herein provided, and all the remedies provided by the laws of the United States for the protection of copyright: *Provided,* That when a book or other work first published in a foreign country shall be issued in volumes, or in parts in any manner, at successive periods of time, the several volumes or parts shall be regarded as separate works, so far as relates to the provisions of this section, and to all other provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall transmit copies of it to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and of the other countries of Europe, and to the governments of other countries with which the United States may have regular diplomatic intercourse; and he shall take the necessary steps to obtain the establishment of an international copyright between the United States and each of said countries, or any of them, and the United States, in accordance with the provisions of this act. And when any such arrangement shall have been concluded with any foreign country and approved by the Senate, the President shall make public proclamation of the same to the people of the United States; whereupon the authors and artists of the country with which such arrangements shall have been concluded, or their legal representatives, shall be immediately entitled to the privileges and benefits of this act.

The Western Union Telegraph.

From a Chicago Letter to the New York Herald.

In your article of the 17th inst. you assume that the Western Union owns all the lines it operates over. This is far from the fact. Of its ninety thousand miles it leases at least one third of its wires. In Illinois Judge Caton owns all the lines in the State. The Western Union Company pays him $40,000 a year for fifty years for his franchise. The same is the case in Iowa, and lines in many other localities. If the company will give the number of miles it actually owns it will be found that it is capitalized at $1,000 per mile for each wire, and thousands of miles have from two to six, and even eight, wires on a pole.

The stock has been watered many times. The original capital in 1851 was $360,000. The original shares were $100, and they have spawned or watered until it now represents $266.66, on which a dividend is earned, and the total capital has reached over $40,000,000. Some $7,000,000 were lost in the Russian project, for which bonds and stock were issued, and to retire which the dividends of the company are now mortgaged for some years ahead. The Rochester millionaires who managed the institution in its early days have mostly sold out, and the great public assumed their mantle in its now days of degeneracy and fruitful opposition from all quarters in constructing new lines. It is estimated that some $12,000,000 have been the gains of the Rochester ring in this stock and the Russian extension. The Atlantic and Pacific Company now have their lines completed to Cleveland from New York, and by early spring they will reach here. The towns and cities through which they pass are enjoying a reduction of tariffs at about one-half of the Western Union charges a year ago.

Chicago is the great telegraphic centre of the West. Forty-seven wires reach us. The daily receipts are not far from $1,500. The following is the increase in nineteen years up to this [illegible]:

	December, 1848.	December, 1867.
Chicago	$406	$45,090
Buffalo	239	5,392
Cleveland	[illegible]	4,348
Toledo	[illegible]	2,346
Detroit	[illegible]	4,119

It will be recollected that December is the dullest month of the year, the lakes being ice-bound, and it is fair to estimate double the amount for eight months in the year. The total for the year is not far from $1,000,000 for the use of the wires at Chicago.

The Upper Thousands.

The nickname of "The Upper Ten Thousand" seems to involve a numerical mistake. It appears from some tables just presented to the Statistical Society by Mr. Dudley Baxter, tables based upon income tax returns, that 7,084 persons possess £112,640,000 a year, being one-seventh of the whole national income as returned, perhaps one fifth of the whole real income—much income being returned twice, as that of the State employee and one-fourth of all the income derived from property. The entire income of the 1,500,000 families which pay less than £300 a year is not equal to that of these upper 7,000. There are, moreover, only 47,561 householders in England returning more than £1,000 a year. It will be remembered also that only 32,000 persons possess in Great Britain more than ten acres a piece. The deduction from all these facts is, that there are but 7,000 families in England deserving to be called rich, that is, with more than £5,000 a year, and less than 50,000 who are comfortable, that is, have more than £1,000 from all sources.—*London Spectator.*

Interesting Discovery of Ancient Coins.

A very interesting discovery is reported by Mr. Brogden, the well known goldsmith. In trenching some meadow land at Highbury, his gardener has dug up a vase containing nearly 7,000 silver coins, consisting of silver pennies (London, York, Middlesex, Bristol and Canterbury), groats and half-groats, half-pennies, etc. (Irish and Scotch, Venetian and foreign, Teutonic), and five gold coins of Edward III.; also an amber rosary. This treasure trove will of course be given up to the Crown. It appears that the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem were in possession of the manor of Highbury, in addition to the capital manor attached to their hospital near Smithfield, which extended from thence to the extremity of this parish. During the insurrection under Wat Tyler, A. D. 1381, a detachment of the rebels who were engaged in burning and destroying the magnificent priory in St. John street proceeded for a similar purpose to the Prior's house at Highbury. Possibly this vase of coin was buried in a hurry when the demagogue of the fourteenth century sent his ruffians on this errand.

The Lung Rot.

Continuing its reports "On the Preventable Diseases of the Industrious Classes," the *British Medical Journal* describes the great loss of life caused by the inhalation of metallic and mineral dust, and instances cases of the "lung rot," so common amongst men employed in grinding metals and in chipping stones—diseases which could be avoided in great part if proper mechanical means were taken to filter the air. Engineers, cutlers, grinders, and stone-cutters die, as a rule, very early, and most of them from preventable lung diseases. Many youths do not live out their apprenticeship, and many men die in the first years of their manhood. Skilled foremen are hardly to be found among the mill-stone makers; for, by the time they reach that grade, their health is so seriously compromised that they rarely live long enough to enjoy it.

FROM PARIS.

The Situation in Europe.

The Great Powers Powerless to Fight.

Prussia's, Austria's and Russia's Work at Home.

The Comedy and the Tragedy of European Politics.

The Struggle in France, and Napoleon's New Manœuvre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Feb. 7.

PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

The political horizon of Europe, so gloomy during these latter days that one could no longer see clearly there, is now becoming more and more cloudless. It is true that here and there, in the eternally nebulous sky of our old society, still appear black points which threaten the quiet of the future. But the chances are that the spring, perhaps even the summer, will pass by without war. It is in vain that some speculators on the Bourse, who are attempting to bear the market, are putting in circulation, to the best of their power, menacing reports, hoping thus to disturb this recent tranquillity and to depress government securities.

The chief cause of this pacific purification of the horizon is the pressure of public opinion, which, leaning more and more towards peace, exerts its influence on all sides and in every way, not suspecting what it does or produces, but still bringing to bear an incalculable force. However absolute the sovereigns of Europe may be, they are still, to a greater or less degree, controlled by public opinion, and, consequently, by the opinions of the people over whom they rule. Thus not one of them is willing to bear the terrible responsibility of provoking a war which might set fire to the four corners of the world, and, since no one wishes or dares to begin the rupture, peace continues to reign.

In the next place, nobody is ready to fight and, consequently, sees no object in an immediate conflict. With the exception of Denmark, perhaps, who would be pleased to see a war begin in which she would probably recover what she has lost, no European power is entirely prepared. All of them, on the other hand, have much to settle at home, either in the way of getting ready for war, or of strengthening their power by pacifying those minds which the breath of liberty is more and more turning from submission to absolute power. Beloved Liberty, if you had no other merit than that of making ambitious sovereigns reflect before beginning their homicidal plans, you would be blessed by all who have in their hearts an iota of love for man.

Indeed, upon examining the home affairs of every great European power, we find that each of them is more or less seriously struggling with some internal difficulty, as if Providence, to prevent, or, at least to delay, their struggles, had given them all something to do at home.

PRUSSIA'S DIFFICULTY.

Even Prussia, whom her late victories and an excessive ambition that she does not pretend to hide, have made the most aggressive of the European powers, is not ready, and has grave domestic difficulties. Those instincts of liberty, which the last German war repressed, but did not stifle, are awakening here and there, and receive an impulse from the fact that Austria, with great diplomatic skill, excites them by the most powerful of means, in favoring their growth in her own dominions. Besides, the consolidation of Prussia and her new conquests, under the name of North Germany, are not made without hindrances. The dispossessed refugees in Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Austria work against the new state of things with all their power, and prevent these metals from quietly cooling into a desirable alloy. The Count of Thorns—as Bismark is jestingly called, on account of his coat of arms and his name, for in Wendish *bis marker* means "beware of the thorns"—has much to do to appease hates, conjure renascent liberties, and unite in one German nationality the people whom he is trying to Prussianize. The military service in particular, which he imposes and needs must impose, on the people annexed by the late war, does not suit them at all. Although he has skilfully indemnified the dispossessed princes by assuring them incomes, and without giving them the capital, they eagerly hold out their hands, but do not cease secretly inciting their old subjects to resistance and to liberal demonstrations which they would have suppressed had they happened before their overthrow.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH CORPSE.

Russia still looks at Turkey with eyes filled with almost unconcealed avarice. It is said that the Danubian Principalities are filled with her emissaries, and the other day there was a rumor that several armed bands in her pay had entered Bulgaria. It was, however, at least a premature report. Russia would willingly seize this old Turkish Empire, now falling to decay, and consisting of helpless ruins lying at the mercy of the nearest or the boldest neighbors. But Europe keeps an unquiet watch over the last quiverings of the Turkish corpse, and Russia, rich as she might be if liberty enlivened her, has not the money to make preparations, and to hasten the dissolution she is plotting. There is no money, none at all, in her coffers, burdened as it is by the vain luxury and reckless prodigality of the nobility and the sovereign. To no one are the mines rich with metals, the plains fertile and the peasants laborious. Nothing grows well, and no one works well, in the stifling atmosphere of Asiatic despotism, and from one end of the Russian Empire to the other, misery reigns a more absolute monarch than the Czar.

ENGLAND,

concerning whom I do not here occupy myself, has her Abyssinian exhibition, the Fenians, and the subject of public education.

AUSTRIA,

the busiest of all the European powers, in her work of constitutional liberty, is making great efforts to conciliate and to reunite the multiplied, jealous and widely separated races which compose her singular empire. Will she succeed in her work? Who can say? These elements out of which it is proposed to make a great homogeneous nation are very unharmonious and uncongenial. The House of Hapsburg, too, is very old to form the embryo of a new dynasty. Unless some great republican or national commotion comes to galvanize all the dying principles, reconstruction, it appears to me, will be difficult and slow. Between Hungary, desirous to take and keep all—its language, nationality, liberties, aristocratic despotism and governmental superiority; the Croats and Slaves, who want to give up none of their semi-barbarous privileges, nor their worship of absolutism; the Poles, who dream of a republic and reconstructed Poland; the Austrian Germans, Viennese and others, who think but of recovering what has been lost in Germany; and, to crown all, an imperial family, stamped with the seal of misfortune by its Italian, Mexican and Prussian reverses, whose head, a good hunter but a bad sovereign, still chafes at the defeat of absolutism—between all these disunited elements, I say, whose only principle of cohesion the Emperor is powerless to unite, poor Austria stumbles whenever she rises and attempts to take a step.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

France is passing through a domestic crisis which will probably terminate in the victory of the government, but which, nevertheless, is serious enough to disquiet the country. Mexican and Prussian events have tarnished the hitherto immaculate prestige of imperial glory abroad. The recent occurrences in Italy, crowned by the clerical victory of Mentana, which reanimated the intolerance of the Papal party, have deeply irritated, wounded and humiliated the Liberals, and especially that portion of them on which the imperial regime supported itself. The Napoleonic despotism, against which the old Republican, Legitimist and Orleanist parties are united, has not strength enough to conjure away the wind of liberty now blowing over Europe, and from the moment when glory won abroad no longer protects it against the Liberal longings of France, it is in danger—in grave danger.

Uselessly do the courtiers and servants of every degree whom Napoleon drags after him, and who are one of his wounds, repeat in every tone that France, happy and satisfied, asks but for order. All these people lie like the lackeys that they are. France is rich, it is true; and it is also true that she owes her riches to her present ruler, to whom she is mainly indebted for the tranquillity and prosperity she enjoys. But as far as being satisfied is concerned, she is, right or wrong, very far from it.

In the first place, like rich people generally, she is *blasé* and *ennuyé*. Then, too, she desires those liberties to which her intelligence and state of repose entitle her. Last and greatest, wounded by Mexico, jealous of Sadowa, irritated at seeing liberty rule around her while she enjoys only its outward seeming, she wants freedom from pride, rather than from any real love she bears it. To obtain it and, at the same time, to overthrow whoever attempts to thwart her, she holds a new and terrible weapon whose potency no one here knows. It is universal suffrage. France will use this weapon—how, is not known—if the government does not beware and hasten to avert the danger.

NAPOLEON'S LATEST MANŒUVRE.

The Emperor has taken the first step in this direction. It is a very skilful one—still more so than that which brought about the almost unanimous vote for the despatch of French troops to Rome. If he has the wisdom, and, particularly, the power to keep on in this road, the danger of the crisis will be evaded, for a time at least, and even now there are signs that its progress is checked. This new step which he has taken, is the liberty of the press.

In order to give Americans an idea of the workings of the French Constitution and the governmental politics of Europe, I shall state this skilful, well-played, and very complicated manœuvre, by which, according to all appearances, the greater number of the French people will allow themselves to be entrapped, although only the mirage of liberty is offered them, and not liberty herself—that goddess whom every sovereign abhors as the natural enemy of his power, of his person, and, especially, of his dynasty.

Under the pressure of public opinion and the incessant and just demands of the press, the government has determined to lay before the Corps Legislatif a long promised law relative to the freedom of the press. The first section of this law, which takes away with one hand the rights which it gives with the other, contains language which would be considered liberal by a republican government. It declares, in substance, that every Frenchman can start a newspaper.

It is proper to add that the succeeding clauses contain a long catalogue of restrictions, exceptions, penalties and difficulties of all descriptions, which in a most Machiavelli-like manner, modify the principle first laid down. As in Beau Marchais' "Figaro," "You can talk about everything, on condition that you won't speak of religion, politics, the affairs of your superiors, etc.; in a word, on condition that you only talk about things which are of no consequence."

Still—as at present it is necessary in *La Belle France*, before starting a paper, no matter how harmless, to obtain the consent of a Minister, who shamefully refuses it to whoever displeases him—this leading article shows progress. But, like every step in advance, the permission granted each one to establish a journal will displease quite a number of people who are interested in the present state of general dumbness, and, especially, certain deputies who hold their offices only by virtue of the almost absolute silence which has been maintained in their electoral districts. These deputies, greatly excited by their own personal interests, and, probably, by the government, which, without declaring itself, had led them to hope for its support, form a genuine reactionary coalition, whose avowed object was to defeat the law, or, at least, to force the government to withdraw it by defeating the first article. Thereupon, arose great cries from the Liberal opposition, defending this law, which, bad as it is, still marks a real advance. When the dispute had become very animated, the government, which until then had been almost mute, ascertaining the position, entered the conflict in an animated manner and took sides with the opposition against its own friends, who were so assailed that they were reduced to seven—"the seven wise men of Greece," as one of them said to hide his defeat.

But the result will be, that, if any of these illiberal provisions are stricken from the bill—which is not likely—the government, changing position and uniting its friends, will cause its rejection by the Chamber, still keeping the credit of having presented it and without bearing the odium of its defeat, since to its pressure was due the passage of the first article, the most liberal of all. But, if, on the other hand, as is most likely, the law, which is a sort of cunning medley, leaving the press subject to the will of the government, is adopted as it stands by the Corps Legislatif, it will be a governmental triumph in every way. The opposition will have supported the government, which will have shown itself more liberal than its own partisans. The credit of this liberal measure is sedulously ascribed to the Emperor, and, with that shrewdness which characterizes him, he has said publicly: "I have promised liberty, and I must keep my word." The people are thankful for his liberalism. The approaching elections will be better—less hostile to his person. Thus the trick is played, and well played, which is everything in this great theatre called politics.

A PAPAL WITTICISM.

An Ambassador, whose name I could give, told me that the present Pope, in the freedom of friendly conversation, once said to him: "My dear sir; look here. You complain that Cavour is a comedian (*buffone*). But all Italians, without exception, are comedians. Milanese, Venetians, Neapolitans, Florentines, and, also, above all, the Romans—they are all comedians. The Pope himself is the leading comedian in the world (*Il Papa mismo è il primo buffone del mondo.*)"

The Holy Father told a bold truth, which he could have softened, if he had wished it, by another remark: "All, without exception, is comedy or tragedy in politics, that is to say, in the government of men."

And, with this anecdote, which may bring down on me the animadversion of the sovereigns, but which, I hope, may gain me the confidence of the friends of truth, I close my letter, trusting that it will be long before republican America sinks into that comedian-like state, with tragic phases, which characterizes our monarchical Europe.

EMILE CARREY.

A South American Fashionable Sensation.

Santiago (Chili) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The fashionable circles of Santiago have been considerably agitated, of late, by the sudden appearance on the boards of the *Teatro de la Municipalidad* of Senora Luisa Correa de Tagle—a scion, as well as connected by marriage, of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Chili. To properly appreciate the furor which this unprecedented phenomenon has created, the prejudices which exist here against the self maintenance of woman in any way, but especially upon the stage, must be known. Transcendent genius, or even inexorable poverty, does not justify a forgetfulness of woman's sphere—helpless dependence, and uncomplaining, unproclaimed suffering. In the case of Senora Tagle, the sanctity of family and high birth is involved; and, although the voice of this accomplished woman has upon several private occasions replenished depleted hospital funds, aided distressed widows and orphans, and furthered numberless charitable works, the necessities which, we understand, call her forth from her home of luxury and elegance on her own behalf, do not exonerate her from the reproaches and lamentations which were pealed forth from the high circles from which she has just emerged at the announcement of her entering upon the career of a professional *artiste*. Desiring, I suppose, to suppliate her "own way in life," by the encouragement and applause of her own countrymen, she gives a series of concerts in Santiago and Valparaiso previous to going to Europe and the United States, where she awaits her crowning laurels. Her first appearance in the capital, we learn, met with an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception, despite the threatened coolness and disdain from *beau monde*. She was escorted to the proscenium by Senors Lastarria, Matta and Alemparte, distinguished members of the Senate and House, and whose countenance and support of the young artiste were enough to silence any disparaging criticism from the audience. At the conclusion of the concert she was submerged in flowers and other testimonials of *ovation*, and literally borne in triumph to her carriage. She had scarcely proceeded a block from the theatre when her horses were detached from the coach by a multitude of the young bloods of the city, who drew her, amid deafening cheers, to her house [illegible]. Rarely are such boisterous manifestations of appreciation extended to national artists here; the people are grave and undemonstrative, and rarely upon any occasion exhibit emotion of any character. Then, again, the old saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is eminently true here. Like the man who, when asked what kind of wine he preferred, replied, "I prefer other people's wine," the Chilians prefer to import worn-out and fourth-rate artists from Italy to encourage a public exhibition among her own sons of ability infinitely superior. This arises partly from the *prestige* which rests with Italy, and partly, as I have before mentioned, from the prejudice which exists here against professional labor.

The Peoria & Rock Island Railway.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Feb. 21.

The following is a statement of the county and township subscriptions in aid of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway, according to the various routes proposed for the road:

	Brimfield and Galva.	Toulon and Galva.	Kewanee and Toulon.
Peoria city	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Peoria County	100,000	100,000	100,000
Kickapoo	50,000	....	....
Brimfield	50,000	....	....
Princeville	....	50,000	50,000
Valley	....	25,000	25,000
Toulon	....	50,000	50,000
West Jersey	50,000	....	50,000
Goshen	50,000	50,000	....
Galva	50,000	50,000	....
Kewanee	....	....	50,000
Burns	....	....	50,000
Cambridge	50,000	50,000	50,000
Osco	30,000	30,000	30,000
Western	20,000	20,000	20,000
Davenport	36,000	36,000	36,000
Totals	$586,000	$561,000	$341,000

It will be seen by this that the Brimfield and Galva route is $5,000 ahead of the Toulon and Galva route, which is $20,000 ahead of the Kewanee route.

It is pretty evident, if there is no great difference in the cost of constructing the road on either of the rival routes, but that the question of location is to be decided by local subscriptions alone, then the townships yet to subscribe will have to decide the contest. On the Brimfield route, Millbrook will be very likely to vote $30,000, and Jubilee $25,000. Without taking into consideration other subscriptions west of Galva, this will swell the amount to be raised on the Brimfield route to $641,000.

On the Toulon route, Essex and Randor have voted against subscriptions. Akron postponed an election. Rickwoods is to vote on twenty-five or thirty thousand, and Penn township, in Stark County, is also to vote on about the same amount. Essex township has called another election, and stimulated by the result in Valley, may the next time carry subscription. The people of Radnor are also canvassing the expediency of another trial. If all these towns should make a vigorous push for the road, Radnor, Akron and Essex voting $40,000 each, and Richwoods and Penn $25,000 each, they would swell the subscriptions on the Toulon route to $731,000—over-sizing the Brimfield route by $90,000.

A Man From New Mexico Robbed of $7,000 Worth of Gold.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 22.

At an early hour on Thursday morning a startling robbery was perpetrated on board a passenger train of the Pacific Railroad, between St. Louis and Kansas City. The party robbed was Mr. A. J. Cooper, of the firm of Blair, Cooper & Co., of New Mexico, and the amount was about $7,000 worth of gold in bars and dust. The particulars of the robbery, as reported to the Chief of Police, are as follows:

Mr. Cooper was on his way to this city, and had with him, in a valise, two gold bars, weighing 37 ounces, and 270 ounces in dust. During the night he felt himself growing sleepy, and, recollecting the danger of robbery, he took out his revolver and placed it by his side, where he also placed his valise containing the gold. He fell asleep, and awoke some hours after, when, feeling cold, he opened his valise and took out a warm pair of drawers, which he put on him. At this time the gold was still safe. He shortly afterwards fell asleep, and when he awoke again the valise had been opened, and the treasure was gone.

This startling discovery naturally created much excitement, and the fact of the robbery was quickly known through the cars. The conductor and other officers of the train were informed of what had occurred, and immediate investigations were made with a view to discovering the thief. They were unsuccessful, however, and the train reached this city without any recovery or arrest having been made. Suspicion was directed towards a certain party who had been noticed hanging around in the vicinity of Mr. Cooper's seat, but it appears his arrest could not be effected.

On arriving here, Mr. Cooper immediately apprised the Chief of Police of the robbery and obtained the co-operation of the department. The Chief promptly took all possible means to trace the thieves, but up to the present no successful result has been attained. Messrs. Blair & Cooper offer a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the thieves, and $1,000 for the recovery of the gold. Information to be addressed to the Chief of Police, St. Louis.

Mr. Cooper was coming on to this city to join his partner, Mr. Blair, who reached here some time ago. The loss of so large an amount placed both gentlemen in a position of embarrassment. They are well known in this city, and will find many sympathizers in their misfortune.

It is probable the party who had the gold, left the cars previous to the discovery of the robbery, and was doubtless assisted in the operation by a confederate.

Homicide by a Lunatic.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Mary A. [illegible], an inmate of the Insane Asylum, was shockingly murdered yesterday morning by Mrs. Catherine [illegible], another inmate, during a fit of frenzy.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Chicago, Shawneetown and Nashville Railroad.

Gratifying Subscriptions to the Work.

The Shawneetown Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHAWNEETOWN, Feb. 18.

THE CHICAGO, SHAWNEETOWN AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

An election was held in Gallatin County on the 12th instant, on the proposition to donate two hundred thousand dollars, twelve thousand acres of swamp lands, and a portion of the old Shawneetown & Alton Railroad grade to the Illinois Southeastern Railway Company. The total value of the subscription and donations may be safely estimated at $300,000. It was supposed that there would be considerable hesitation on the part of our people in voting so large a sum. But, judging from the election returns, the fear of increased taxation cut only a very small figure, when weighed against the advantages offered by a railroad. The vote was as follows: For subscription, 1,125; Against, 184. Majority for, 941.

The aggregate vote, 1,309, was largely over the average vote of the county. The largest precincts were nearly unanimous. In Shawneetown only one vote was polled in opposition, while in North Fork, Equality and Wabash, the proposition was carried unanimously. Two precincts only—those through which the Cairo & Vincennes Road will pass—gave small majorities against. I refer thus particularly to the election in this county for the reason that it is the first gun for the road which is to connect Southern Illinois, as well as Southern Kentucky and Nashville, with Chicago. It should be recognized, also, as satisfactory evidence that our people are in earnest in their desire for railroad facilities.

The enterprise to which we have contributed so liberally, the Illinois Southeastern Railway, or, as suggested in my last letter, the Chicago, Shawneetown & Nashville Railroad, is the same in the interest of which a large delegation from this section visited your city last November. It leaves the Illinois Central at Mason, or Edgewood, in Effingham County, and extends through Clay, Wayne and White, or Hamilton, to this place. From here it is proposed to connect with the Henderson & Nashville Road at Madisonville, Ky. A charter for this purpose has been granted at the present session of the Kentucky Legislature, and the counties on that side are able and anxious to respond whenever called upon.

Wayne County will vote on the 25th inst. The proposition is for the same amount in bonds, $200,000, as voted in this county, but they add to this sixty thousand acres of swamp lands, which are represented as very valuable. Rated at only four dollars per acre, (they will be worth three times that amount on the completion of the road,) it raises the subscription of that county to $440,000. It remains to be seen whether she will imitate the example set by Gallatin. The reports from there are quite encouraging, and indicate success. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Thomas S. Ridgeway, Esq., the energetic President of the road, is canvassing the county in behalf of the good work, and before his return proposes visiting the other counties on the line.

An election will be ordered at an early day in Clay County, and it is hoped also in White. The friends of the enterprise are sanguine of being able to raise the $900,000 bonus demanded by the Chicago firm, Messrs. McGowan & Dull, before they will undertake the contract to build the road. This is in addition to the 72,000 acres of land, worth, at a low estimate, $350,000. The total required inducement amounts, therefore, to at least *one million dollars*—a pretty heavy bonus for five counties in Southern Illinois. If it is successfully made up, let no one hereafter declare that Egypt is wanting in spirit, or fails fully to appreciate her pressing need for railroads. But it is not improbable that the road can be put under contract for a less sum, and that responsible parties can and will be found to take hold of the work and complete it for even $600,000. The length of the road, it will be remembered, is only ninety-one miles, through a country remarkably level.

White is the only county on the line in which favorable action is doubtful. The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad is to pass diagonally through the centre of the county, and, in the judgment of many of her citizens, will afford all necessary facilities for getting to market. Nevertheless a strong effort will be made to raise $100,000 for our road, which will pass, on an air line, through the western portion of the county. If it does not succeed, the next and best move will be to run through Hamilton, connecting at McLeansboro, the county seat, with

THE PROPOSED SHAWNEETOWN BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL,

recently organized at that place under the most favorable auspices. In that event it would seem to be policy in the two companies to consolidate and make one line from Shawneetown to McLeansboro answer the purposes of both roads. Such consolidation would add great strength to the railroad movements in this section, especially if St. Louis should be made the objective point of the line last organized. It should be understood that these are not mere "paper roads," but substantial enterprises, backed by strong men—men of means, ability and power, and the fear is that, with both tending to Chicago, an antagonism may be engendered fatal to the success of either.

The Directors of this last company, composed of the most prominent and responsible citizens of Marion, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Gallatin Counties, met at Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, to-day, to take into consideration the interests of their road, and immediate steps to raise the funds to build it. Heavy subscriptions can be depended upon in all the counties named. Gallatin, although she has done much for the Edgewood Road, stands pledged to aid this also. But, as the former line will answer all the purposes of Chicago communication, it is hoped that the latter will be directed from Mount Vernon to Ashley, on the Illinois Central, and thence through Washington County to Belleville and St. Louis. By referring to a good map of the State, the importance and dignity of this enterprise will be at once appreciated, affording, as it will, absolutely the *shortest practicable route between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn.* This alone should guarantee its success. If St. Louis understands her true interests she will not fail to give the project prompt and substantial encouragement.

But the best news Southern Illinois has heard since the completion of the Illinois Central to Cairo is that the success of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad is at length assured by the contract recently entered into with General Burnside. The bonus given amounts to $900,000 in notes, lands and bonds, not including the right of way, which, by the terms of the agreement, the Directors are to secure for the General free of cost. The road is to be completed by November, 1870—work will be commenced on it in May. The General's well-known ability and energy are a sufficient guarantee that he will faithfully comply with his contract. The business men of Chicago may as well regard the road as actually completed and govern themselves accordingly. The country which it traverses depends entirely at present upon Evansville and Cincinnati. Not a dollar's worth of supplies is drawn from Chicago, nor will there be in the future unless you tap this road. This being done, your merchants and business men can confidently rely upon a fair share, if not an entire monopoly, of the trade of all Southern Illinois. For this purpose the Edgewood or "Illinois Southeastern Railway" will answer admirably. Leaving the Illinois Central where that road makes its sharpest curve to the south east, and extending directly south to this place, it will intersect the Cairo & Vincennes Road about sixty miles from its northern terminus, and will form as direct a line between Cairo, Edgewood and Chicago, as that now given by the Illinois Central. The distance will be a few miles, four or five, in favor of the new line. A route so direct, while it can never injure the Central, will not fail to prove an important feeder and will afford Chicago an immense advantage in competing with Cincinnati for the trade of this section—now exclusively under the control of the latter city and Evansville. With the completion of the roads thus briefly noticed and the southern connection with Nashville, Southeastern Illinois will have nothing farther to desire in order to secure her future prosperity and development. "Fear not to go down into Egypt." B. W.

Dismal Career of a Young Scotch Gentleman, Who is Burned to Death on the Eve of a Trip to Paris.

From the New York Sun, Feb 21.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Joseph Short, bartender at the liquor saloon of S. & C. Thompson, 88 Third avenue, at the northwest corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, was awakened by a loud knocking at the door, communicating, behind the bar, with a small back room. Instantly answering the summons, he beheld a man, the upper portion of whose body was completely enveloped in flames, and around whose waist the tightness of the trowsers-band had already seared a scorching circle. Quick as thought, Short flung a blanket around the frantic sufferer, and in a few moments the flames were entirely extinguished, and the victim was writhing in speechless agony upon the sawdusted floor of the little apartment.

Yesterday afternoon the body presented a most distressing appearance. The trowsers had been removed, a dark check flannel shirt had been substituted for the white linen one, of which the flames had not spared a vestige large enough for a pocket-handkerchief. The coverlet being removed displayed a girdle of livid and roasted flesh around the waist; the white and well-developed breast was bruised and charred and bloody; the neck and cheeks were baked, wrinkled and livid; the teeth were set as though to shut out the yellow flame; the eyes were half open and still bore a look of horror. The smell of burned flesh pervaded the room, in which the only light was that emitted by a single gas burner, and the only air that which became tainted in its passage through the barroom beyond.

The facts of the misguided James Smellie's career are brief and sad. He arrived in this country last September, having been here previously, however, and been unfortunate in Wall street speculations; and, after living for some time in a private family, went, on the 9th of last December, to the Tremont House, occupying room No. 30, and entering his name as a resident of Glasgow. He is not known to have friends or relatives in this country, and had taken passage for Paris, intending to sail to-day and be absent for a couple of months. He is represented as having been a man of means, and only a few weeks ago was out until a late hour of night, and in a not by any means sober condition, with over $400 in Treasury notes about him, and a bill of exchange for $5,000 drawn up by James G. King & Sons, 54 William street. In January he made the acquaintance of Mr. Thompson, and got into the habit of going to his place of business. On Thursday night, the two parted at a quarter-past twelve o'clock, and Smellie resolved to sleep in the little room at Thompson's place, leading out of the bar, Thompson going home. Here Thompson left him, requesting his bartender, Joseph Short, to light a fire there for Mr. Smellie's accommodation. Short did this. Smellie, who was intoxicated and had not recovered from the effects of a previous debauch, retired for the night closing the door, and the next thing that Short knew was hearing the morning summons and seeing the man in flames. The supposition is that Smellie got up to light his pipe which was found this morning ready filled, but unlit, on the mantel; that in endeavoring to do so he set fire to himself, and that in his frenzied condition, he either did not perceive his danger in time to avert it, or was in too wild a state to do anything but clamor for help. On the mantel beside his pipe was a bunch of keys, on a metallic label attached to the largest of which was printed, "James Smellie, 843 St. Francis Xavier street," referring, it is stated, to his Montreal residence. Smellie had been drinking, on and off, for months past, and had already suffered from milder forms of delirium tremens at the Tremont House. There are some who believe that this is one of those mysterious cases of spontaneous combustion, brought on by hard drinking, of which we have sometimes heard and read. He is described as being five feet five inches in height, with blue eyes, brown hair, beardless face, reddish brown moustache, neat in dress, and complaisant in manners.

The Trouble of Building in San Francisco.

San Francisco Correspondence of the New York Express.

Of all points relating to site San Francisco is at an immense disadvantage. Her grading alone has cost more than many another city of equal size, and the grading is not finished yet, and so long as the population grows it never will be. Not one acre in twenty is fit for human habitation in a city where streets must be paved, sewered, supplied with gas and water pipes, and made conveniently accessible for a steady stream of wagons. Everywhere in San Francisco grading is necessary. It is the only place where they can take a man's lot for the expense of grading the street in front of it, and then discuss the question whether they shall hold him responsible for the balance unpaid. There are literally thousands of lots which to-day are not worth the money spent in grading the streets in front of them. Twenty, thirty, forty, and even fifty feet of cutting has not been uncommon, and there are now artificial precipices seventy-five or eighty feet high made in street grading. It is doubtful whether the expense of all the grading done in San Francisco has been less than $20,000,000. Unfortunately after the grading is done the made ground does not furnish a solid foundation. If a first rate brick house is to be built piles must be driven at an expense of $40 each. The piling for the Custom House cost $20,000. Brick houses can be built without piling, but they are shaky. People are afraid to live in them, and, in fact, nobody wants to live in a brick house in any part of San Francisco. Wooden dwellings command higher rents; for keeps brick houses in a continual state of disagreeable and unhealthy dampness; that, at least, is the general impression, and I am content to leave the matter there.

Brick houses are considered insecure because of earthquakes; but so long as there is no other place in California where foreign commerce can be transacted, so long San Francisco will continue to grow. People will defy earthquakes for the sake of business; but, if Valejo gets a railroad, and shows a possibility of becoming a metropolis, then people can there do their business without so much danger—that being a region but little affected by earthquakes. The first shock that throws down a brick house will demolish the metropolis.

Another disadvantage of San Francisco is that a large part of its area must always be subject to great conflagrations. It is impossible to prevent them in wooden cities. Nor can any amount of insurance repair the damage. The extra insurance in San Francisco, on account of the peculiar character of the city, should not be less than one per cent on all the property insured within its limits.

The ship worm is very destructive in the harbor of San Francisco. Wood exposed to its ravages is not secure for more than five years. Let us suppose it will last seven years: On the mile of water front now used there are eleven wharves, most of which are 800 feet long and cost about $40,000 each, or $440,000 in all, and six miles of water front would have wharves that cost $2,840,000. And if they last ten years each, they would cost about $284,000 annually. Spite of all these difficulties in the way of the healthy growth of San Francisco, it steadily progresses; and it is doubtful if Valejo, favored as it is by a better climate and soil, will ever become an active rival of San Francisco as a port of commerce.

Scientific Items.

A new machine for making iron and steel chains and cables by unskilled labor attracts some attention in England. It is said that cables of any size can be made with the greatest facility in a shipbuilder's own yard, with great saving in both labor and fuel. Excellent horseshoe nails, made by steam machinery instead of hand labor, can now also be supplied.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution in London, Professor Tyndal delivered his second lecture on "Faraday as a Discoverer." The Professor concluded by giving an affecting account of Faraday during his illness, and read two letters which he had written, in one of which, dated in the autumn of 1865, he alluded to his loss of memory, and of not being able to recollect at the end of one line what he had written in the line before.

An important discovery has been made at Bordeaux and communicated to its scientific academy. Within the space comprised between the Rues Victor and Trois-Conils on one side, and du Pangue and Rohan on the other, a pre-historical lacustral station has been discovered. M. Delfortrie assigns an age of seven or eight thousand years to this station, marked by a thick bed of ashes covering a prodigious quantity of oyster shells, mixed up with flint hatchets and implements in perfect preservation, and, what is most remarkable, handles of instruments or weapons made out of metatarsal bones sawn half way through the middle of their diaphyses. As the station bears a strong relation to the *Kjokkenmoddings* of Denmark, it is therefore older than the lacustral villages of Switzerland.

A new anesthetic agent has been prominently brought forward by Dr. Richardson. It is bichloride of methylene, a substance pertaining to the series of methylic ether. It is as powerful as chloroform; its action is more rapid, but the dose must be somewhat stronger; it produces a second degree of narcotism, which does not last so long as that produced by other anesthetics, but which may be easily reproduced; it causes very little disturbance; its elimination is rapid, and recovery almost sudden; it will occasionally cause vomiting, and when it kills it is by paralyzing both the circulation and breathing apparatus; but this misfortune occurs much more seldom than with chloroform.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* describes as follows the preparation of coniferine, a substance resembling salicine, and extracted from various kinds of fir. The wood is stripped of its bark, rasped and then subjected to the action of a press. A thick juice is thus obtained, which after being heated, strained, and evaporated, deposits chrystaline needles of coniferine, which is bitter; the mother ley, on the contrary, is sweet. The chrystals are redissolved in water, discolored by lampblack, and then recrystalized in weak alcohol. Coniferine is but little soluble in cold, but dissolves readily in boiling water; it is scarcely soluble in alcohol, and not at all in ether. The watery solution is bitter, lovogyre, is not precipitated by the acetates of lead, and gives no color with perchloride of iron. Treated with concentrated sulphuric acid coniferine changes from white to a deep violet.

The Home of Calhoun—Its Present Condition.

Pendleton (S. C.) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The road from Greenville to Pendleton is a most beautiful and romantic ride, commanding at many points a fine view of Table Rock, Whitesides, Chimney Top, and several other noted summits of the Blue Ridge. I could not forbear stopping several times to gaze upon this scene, spread out before me, and forming a picturesque background to the scenery of the country.

The sun had already set when I arrived at the village of Pendleton. Inquiring for my friend, I easily found his residence, was warmly welcomed and made comfortable for the night. The next evening I set out to view Fort Hill, the former residence of John C. Calhoun. It is still owned by his family, though repeatedly advertised in the district papers to be sold for debt. The last time General Canby's order, establishing for the present a homestead law, just saved it from the hands of the auctioneer, and now it is supposed that it will remain in the possession of the family. Mr. Calhoun left a considerable property, but the estate owning a large number of negroes, and a great amount of money having been invested in Confederate bonds, little or nothing would have remained to those who bear his name, but for General Canby's homestead law.

In former times, I am told, Mr. Calhoun's family were accustomed to receive many visitors, who came from far and near to view his residence, who were always received and hospitably entertained at his table.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Calhoun left, at his death, five sons and two daughters, all grown up. Of these only the eldest daughter is now living; four sons died of consumption within a short period of each other, one daughter of fever, and the eldest son, then a middle-aged man, died during the war of apoplexy. The family residence is now the home of his widow and children.

It is but a neat and comfortable residence, pleasantly embowered in trees, and commanding a beautiful view of mountains. Around it lie large and fertile fields of meadow land, in a high state of cultivation, stretching along the banks of the Seneca. I am told that Mr. Calhoun, during his lifetime, was accustomed to superintend the culture of this farm with the greatest care and interest.

Near the dwelling-house, and shaded by beautiful oaks, stands his library and study, with a portico which commands an extensive view of the country. From the top of this hill on which the house stands one can trace the windings of the river for several miles. Several gentlemen's houses, all embowered in trees, can be seen from Fort Hill, to each belonging many hundred acres of rich river land.

These dwellings in former days were the summer residences of rich and aristocratic families, generally from the low country. To each belonged so many fine horses, carriages and servants, that living at a distance of six or eight miles from the greater part of their neighbors did not effect an isolation of the family, but was rather an excuse for keeping open house and entertaining visitors night and day. Now, most of the families who remain in these dwellings are almost isolated from others. It has become difficult for all classes to make a subsistence. The cotton, which these planters expected to bring them from twenty to thirty cents per pound, only brings from twelve and a half to fifteen, and in many instances they [illegible] [illegible] anxiety hanging over their heads, [illegible] position or ability remain for [illegible] visiting.

I suppose it will occasion astonishment to hear that Mr. Calhoun's library was sold, with some other personal property, to satisfy debts, at about $250. Whole sets of books were knocked down at from six dollars a shelf. As I have said, a sale of the house and land was then advertised to take place, and expected to follow that of the library and furniture within [illegible] but General Canby's order, [illegible] the family a house and twenty acres, [illegible] for the present, enable this widow [illegible] her children to retain their home.

Olive Logan as a Lecturer.

From the New York Sun, Feb. [illegible]

This young lady has an Alexandrian [illegible] for conquest. Having graced the [illegible] distinguished herself, as a writer, she walks quietly into the lecture room and addresses the public from that standpoint. [illegible] certainly her versatility and talents are conspicuous in this as in either of her two relations to the public. Her lecture, delivered last evening at Dodworth Hall, was entitled "Stage-Struck." It was witty and interesting. Miss Logan spoke entirely from memory. [illegible] a scrap of paper guided her; for the hour that she spoke—an hour by the watch, but ten minutes in the estimations of the audience—her memory never flagged, nor did the hesitation of a moment catch the broken thread of discourse, or think after a lost word. She took her stand in a very becoming evening dress, and looking very handsome in the centre of the platform, away from table and desk and with nothing to cling to in case of emergency but the fan in her hand and the lace handkerchief at her girdle, and with these frail supports she launched herself upon the sympathies of her audience, and made her debut as a lecturer. "Audiences," Dr. Holmes says, "are all alike, from the Mississippi to the Penobscot. They cough in the same places, wipe the tears out of their eyes at the same pathetic passages, and laugh at the same jokes." In short, as some profound wit has remarked, "there is a good deal of human nature in man," and he is much alike the world over. It certainly wasn't in the nature of any audience to be other than kindly disposed towards a fair lady conversing with them as pleasantly as Miss Logan did, and there is no doubt that if she chooses to follow up her new profession she will find other audiences as sympathetic as that of last evening. Her lecture was evidently very carefully written, though it came so trippingly and with such artful carelessness off her tongue. Sheridan said that

"Easy writing's d——d hard reading," and the converse of the proposition would be true as well, that what reads easily and with ease has probably been written carefully and with pains, and it was doubtless so with Miss Logan's lecture. She spoke of the tendency of so many young people to long for the life of an actor, and to fancy themselves possessed of peculiar gifts for the stage. And then she illustrated the history of the whole tribe of the "stage-struck," by giving at length the story of Mr. [illegible] Wright, an "aspirant for histrionic honors," a youth who would [illegible] Macbeth for his first appearance, couldn't get an engagement, and finally as a last resort goes upon the stage as utility man, with all the adventures that there befell him, including his final melancholy downfall. The sketch was charmingly and, no doubt, truthfully drawn. As a complement to the adventures of this youth, Miss Logan related that of a young lady—a true story, she said, though no names were given—who went upon the stage as a means of support, and succeeded there. She added a few appropriate and earnest words about the limited field of employment [illegible] men had, and the necessity of the public dealing generously with those of them who sought a support in the trying and exacting life of an actress. The lecturer refused to draw any logical conclusions by way of moral, but left the audience to take care of that for themselves. The subject that she chose was one with which she was perfectly familiar—the stage and its surroundings—and the two stories she told enabled her to bring in naturally and with excellent effect passages from "Macbeth" and "King John," which the characters, in the course of their story, were called upon to recite, as well as little scraps of brogue from the Irishman that kept the theatrical wardrobe, and French from the foreign costumer. All this was done with that rare "art that conceals art." Miss Logan's elocution was a little too staid and stagey for the lecture room. Her voice was forced more than the circumstances required, and a style a little more easy and conversational would perhaps have been better.

Copperhead Orators Speaking in New Hampshire.

One of the Democratic canvassers in New Hampshire a few days ago [illegible] himself:

"If I could have my way I would place Jeff. Davis in Congress, where he rightfully belongs, then I would go to Concord, take all those rebel battle flags from the State House, and make a bonfire of them in the State House yard; I would go all through the North and destroy the monuments and grave-stones erected in memory of soldiers; in short, I would put out of sight everything which reminds us that we had a war with our Southern brethren. I don't know as I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of our way as soon as possible."

Mr. C. Chauncey Burr is one of the most active of the Democratic speakers now at work in New Hampshire. Here is a specimen of his utterance:

"You cannot have the face to ask the South to come back into the Union until you withdraw your marauding army. Is there a man in this audience who wants to have crushed the conquered and subjugated? When this is done you have ended the government. After four years of war, who are conquered, you or the South? I say you are conquered. You can never conquer the South, and I pray God you never may.

"In New Jersey, they (the Democrats) had fixed the responsibility of these damned acts on the shoulders of the Abolitionists, and there was one Provost Marshal had a hole made through his head. In this State it was a difficult matter one time to find an Abolitionist who would accept such a position, and the administration had tried to bribe Democrats, but, thank God, they had failed. But they had well-nigh seen the end of their reign of despotism. They could and should not go any farther. They talked about a rebellion down South, but a greater rebellion had been in progress in the North."

A Sculptor in Trouble.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells this story: An odd case is now before the Council of State for arbitrament. It seems that M. [illegible], a well-known French sculptor, had, after submitting designs which had been duly approved, received a commission to execute a group of sculpture in honor of some local deceased General, a native of the department of the Jura. The Mayor of the town, representing the committee, gave the order for the group, consisting of a statue of the General, with some allegorical figures, was duly executed and forwarded to its destination, where it was inaugurated in the chief square of the town with all the pomp usual on an occasion of the kind. When, however, the time came for payment the Mayor wrote to the sculptor, offering him 22,000 francs in lieu of 30,000 francs, the amount which had been agreed upon. The pretext for this reduction was not that the furnished work fell in any degree short of the model, but on the ground that the aggregate weight of the group was less than that contracted for. The sculptor had, in fact, taken so much pains with his work that he had finished off even those parts which, being comparatively out of sight, are usually left in a rough state, and in the eyes of his patrons he had chiselled away no less than 8,000 francs' worth of stone unnecessarily."

A Man Murders His Mother in the Presence of His Wife and Children.

From the Jasper (Iowa) Free Press, Feb. [illegible]

It is our painful duty to record the most horrid tragedy that has ever occurred in this county. On Monday evening last, about 8 o'clock, Robert Sprague, heretofore an innocent, harmless man, with his mother, wife and children, sat reading his Bible, when his mother, aged about 70 years, asked him some question in relation to a meeting the evening previous, to which his daughter, about 14 years of age, made a reply. Robert then sprang to his feet and said he would kill his mother. She ran to the door, and, in passing out, fell. Sprague jumped upon her and choked her to death before he left her. His wife and children were unable to save her. He then entered the house and said to his wife, "Send for Bailey (a near neighbor) to tie me." He told his wife and children to get away as fast as possible, to leave at once. She, with the children, partially dressed, hastened away to the neighbors. It is said that at the meeting alluded to, the night previous, he had acted so strangely that he was then supposed to be laboring under a deranged mind. He was arrested and brought here to prison last night. The family were then, and had been for several years, living about two and one half miles from Vandalia, in Des Moines township, in this county.

Something Worth Knowing.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

One of our contemporaries makes a statement in reference to a means of saving fuel, which, if correct, should be generally known, particularly in these hard times, when economy is so necessary. It says: There is an economy in the use of coal that is not generally known, which may be employed to great advantage. We allude to the common practice of [illegible] the ashes and cinders, without sifting, [illegible] in grate or stove, by which one third, or one half, of the fuel may be saved, without diminishing the heat. Instead of throwing away the ashes and cinders, as is universally the case, have a water-tight vessel, into which they should be thrown, [illegible] with mortar until forming a kind of mortar or paste. A few lumps of coal fairly ignited, with a thick layer of this compost, superimposed, will make a first rate fire, and continue to burn as long, or longer than, a grate or stove filled with coal, the luxury of a blaze being absent, [illegible] but none of the properties of [illegible]. The trouble is trifling, and the whole process, which may be performed in the ash-pan, is not greater than the [illegible] the ashes and casting them out [illegible]. The prudent housewife will soon see that she has been throwing away the best properties of the coal, and this economy particularly addresses itself to those [illegible] rooms above a first floor.

Mrs. Abigail Loring's Bequests.

The following is the disposition of [illegible] ordered by the trustees appointed [illegible] under the will of the late Mrs. [illegible] Loring, of Boston, the validity of which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State:

Massachusetts General Hospital, [illegible]

LABOR IN EUROPE.

Co-operation and Co-operative Societies in France.

Results of the Co-operative Principle.

The Mutual Credit Societies and Their Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Feb. 3.

In my two preceding letters on "the condition of the laboring classes in Europe," I treated of the different methods followed by enlightened and benevolent capitalists on the Continent, in their attempts to reunite the interests of capital and labor, and improve the condition of the laboring people. In the present letter I propose to speak of those several efforts made by the working classes of the leading continental countries themselves, for the amelioration of their material and moral condition, to which the generic term "co-operation" is now universally applied.

EFFECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery in all branches of human industry wrought, on the Continent as everywhere else, a complete revolution in the social relations of the working classes. The far-reaching material reform resulting from it rendered it impossible for small producers to compete successfully against the great manufacturers that the improved mechanical means of production brought everywhere into existence, and thus speedily wiped out the *genus* of master-artisans, the trade-guilds and other superannuated relics of the past that, with their inherent privileges and immunities, had so long impeded a healthy development of industry. To the genius that invented labor-saving machinery humanity is, indeed, indebted for the liberation of industry from the thraldom in which it was so long held, and for the inauguration of the era of freedom of industrial production among the principal nations of the earth. But the benefit to the producing classes, growing out of the abolition of industrial monopolies, soon threatened to be neutralized by the springing up of the mighty race of the modern lords of industry. With their ascendency to controlling power, the danger of a harsher rule than they had heretofore experienced—that of capital—rose before the working classes. Labor became, indeed, the more placed at the mercy of capital, the more the latter was rendered independent of the former by the progressive perfection of machinery. But fortunately the newly-threatening evil carried its own cure with it. The improvement in the mechanical means of production was, indeed, attended by a corresponding greater development of skill and intelligence on the part of the working classes, that rendered them better prepared to undertake the gradually approaching struggle for their emancipation from the rule of capital.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

Co-operation, or the union of individual efforts for the protection of mutual interests and the attainment of common ends, has been truly pronounced "the most prominent economical fact of the age" by Lord Brougham. Besides being the most prominent, it is the most consequential incident of the social progress of our times. It is not confined to any particular people or country, but it manifests itself, wherever the working classes are intelligent enough to perceive its inestimable value to them, and energetic enough to avail themselves of the means afforded by it for attaining a state of well-being heretofore unknown to them. This promising outgrowth of the stern social necessities of the times, appears, in fact, wherever there is congenial soil for its development. Just as it is difficult to prove that co-operation is indigenous to any particular country, it is impossible to fix the time of its theoretical birth or of its first practical application. There is historical evidence that it has existed for centuries in different countries and under different forms, though those practising it were unconscious, so to speak, of its real bearing. What is alone certain beyond dispute is, that co-operation became the great hope and bright promise of the continental working classes only within the last twenty years, and that at this time it has already attained on the Continent the importance of a great economical power, that commands the serious attention of the governments of the principal countries and has been, in several of them, the subject of the most careful investigation as well as special legislation.

Co-operation manifests itself on the Continent under the form of: 1. Mutual credit societies or workingmen's banks.

2. Societies for the purchase and storage of raw materials for industrial purposes.

3. Associations for procuring the necessaries of life at cheap rates, or consumption societies.

4. Societies for industrial productions of every kind.

5. Societies for the promotion of popular education, the dissemination of useful knowledge, and the furtherance of reasonable social enjoyments.

Wherever co-operation has at all taken root, it appears under all of these five forms; but as I shall show farther below, some of these forms prevail more particularly in some countries than in others, according to the peculiarities of character of the several nations inhabiting them.

CO-OPERATION IN FRANCE.

To begin my account of the present state of co-operation on the Continent with France, one would think that in the country which was first to secure absolute freedom of domestic industry through the mighty revolution at the close of the last century, co-operation would have firmly taken root and attained a healthy growth a long time ago. But such has not been the case. It was only within the last few years that the French mind, after being led astray for generations by various socialistic vagaries, learned to appreciate and adopted the sound solution of the great social problem held out by co-operation. The co-operative movement that is at this time progressing and gathering from day to day more force in France, dates, indeed, only from 1863.

THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

Nevertheless, the origin of co-operation on French soil may be traced as far back as 1834. In that year the first co-operative society of producers was organized in Paris by some journeymen jewellers. It was a success from the moment of its organization, and has enjoyed an unbroken career of prosperity. It has continued to exist up to this day. In 1835 a number of illiterate stone-cutters in the village of Saint, in the Department of the Ain, formed an association on co-operative principles, without knowing that they were practising co-operation. The society numbered 120 members, and continued its operations until 1842, when it dissolved with a loss of 500 francs to each member. These two societies and some few ephemeral and short-lived organizations that sprang up between 1840 and 1848, are the only known instances of co-operation in France until the breaking out of the revolution in February, 1848.

SOCIALISM.

Soon after the expulsion of the Orleans dynasty, it will be remembered, a profound socialistic agitation was inaugurated in Paris. The theories of Louis Blanc as to the emancipation of labor by general association were enthusiastically received and acted upon by the Parisian workingmen. In a short time no less than twenty-five thousand had organized themselves into so-called "groups of production" in the leading branches of industry. The groups or associations were meant to comprise severally all the workingmen employed in a particular industry. The movement was started and followed up at first with great enthusiasm. But those engaged in it lacked a practical appreciation of the nature of men and things. More than two hundred associations of production and consumption were organized during 1848, '49 and '50, but the majority proved only short lived. Yet some sixty prospered until the time of the *coup d'etat*. In consequence of that catastrophe all but fifteen succumbed. The surviving ones being organized on a sound economical basis have continued to exist until the present day. They cover all societies of production, representing half a dozen different trades. A large number of societies were also founded in different provincial cities after the February revolution. Only a few of these, however, survived the shock of the events of December, 1851.

MUTUAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

From 1852 till 1857 co-operation made no progress whatever in France. In the last named year, however, the first Mutual Credit Society was founded in Paris by a number of workingmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine, which has since grown up into a very flourishing institution. About the same time a new society of protection was formed by some Parisian journeymen painters. In 1858 a number of carpenters associated themselves on the basis of the co-operation system. But, after 1858, the co-operative movement again came to a complete standstill, until the year 1863, when it took another start, and, under the guidance of the experience of other countries, soon obtained a considerable development on a healthier basis than it had previously possessed.

In the spring of 1863, Mr. J. P. Beluze, a Parisian philanthropist, published a *brochure* in which he advocated the foundation of a "*Societe du Credit au Travail*" (society of credit to labor), the object of which was to promote the development of the existing co-operative societies of productive consumption and mutual credit by making pecuniary advances to them; and to bring about the organization of new ones by rendering it possible to the workingmen, in all branches of industry, to obtain credit. The *brochure* was read and the project it advocated favorably received by a number of kindred spirits. They met and deliberated upon Mr. Beluze's proposition, and in the course of a few months a "Society of Credit to Labor" became fully organized. It completely realized the hopes and expectations of its founders. It not only secured in a comparatively short time a large number of members, but it also imparted a strong direct and indirect impetus to the co-operative movement at large in France. Under its influence more than twenty other national credit societies and many societies of production sprang up in Paris and the provinces. During 1864 and 1865 new co-operative societies continued to be organized throughout France. Toward the close of the first mentioned year a press organ of co-operation, in French, was established by the leaders of the movement. It first appeared in Belgium, owing to the fear of government interference, under the name of *L'Association*. But in the following year it was transferred to Paris, where it is now published under the name of *La Co-operation*. During 1866 the co-operative movement assumed such proportions that the necessity to make it the subject of special legislation, for which a lively agitation had already been inaugurated, became obvious. In February, 1867, the government appointed a special commission, charged to inquire into the co-operative system as practically established in France, and to prepare an elaborate report, which was to form the basis of a project of law to be laid before the Corps Legislatif. The project was prepared in the course of [illegible] and received the legislative sanction with repeated modifications last spring.

But to come to the account I propose to give of co-operation as it exists to-day in France: The Mutual Credit Societies (I speak

first of these in accordance
cation of the different mode
above given) have as yet n
extensive development in th
in Germany. Still, a goo
been made, and what has a
complished goes far to
quently made assertion, that
mutual credit through w
does not sufficiently accord
liarities of the national cha
the hope of a large growth o
soil. As stated, the first M
ciety was formed in 1857, in
workingmen of the Faubou
The members first numbered
very small capital was formed
ly contributions. The oper
modest bank were
to trifling advances
chase of working
raw material. The founders,
distrust of inexperience,
much caution in the exte
society, that though they
hundreds of applications
to membership in a short t
ber of members had
to thirty in three years
But gradually its operation
theless so extended that t
to several hundred thousand
sum.

The "Society of Credit to L
ated by Mr. Beluze, grew much
When it was founded, on the
ber, 1863, under the direction
the number of members was
and seventy-two. The capital
them was at first only 20,120 fr
only four thousand and eigh
were paid in in cash. But, not
the extreme modesty of thi
the enterprise was destined
success, owing to the sou
economical principles on which
the wisdom of its management.
capital of 20,120 francs had ri
ruary, 1864, to 60,000 francs;
1867 to 203,500 francs, and on
August last to 309,040 francs.
at the last-mentioned date
472,000 francs. The number of
increased from 170 to 320 in Fe
to 800 in February, 1865; to 1,
ruary, 1866; to 1,590 in Februar
to 1,728 on the 31st of August
transactions of the society
total of 2,138,000 francs in 1864
francs in 1865; of 10,500,000 fr
and at the present time they av
two millions per month. An
success, indeed, in a career of
And yet most of the members
of the society are only ordinary
and small mechanics and shopke

Deeming the example of this
worthy of imitation in the Unit
will add some details as to the o
ness and the manner in which
ness. Its object is: 1. To pr
principles of fraternity, mutuali
arity among the working class
strating the practical benefits to
from their adoption. 2. To aid
tion and development of co-op
eties by furnishing them all th
guidance they need, and by m
advances and giving them the
may require. 3. To stimulate
of economy among the workin
centralize small capitals and giv
nomical usefulness by returning
culation through loans to worki
require them to fructify their la
discount commercial paper signe
ed by members of the society an
tive societies in general. 5. To a
its to the members of the soci
make payments, collections, sale
chases in Paris, the provinces,
parts for members of the society
co-operative societies.

Deposits are received from one
wards. They bear interest at
4@6 per cent, according to the len
for which they are made. The r
count is always the same as that
of France. Loans can be repaid
ments or one payment at the opt
customers. The minimum of the
one franc. The capital stock
The shares are 100 francs ea
can be subscribed and paid
weekly or monthly instalm
payments on amount of subsc
stock pay interest at the rate of 5
soon as they exceed twenty fran
subscribers do not receive their
regular dividends until their share
The dividends for 1865 amount
cent, of which 3 per cent were car
reserve capital.

The signal success of the "
Credit to Labor" induced a num
risian capitalists in 1865 to foun
workingmen's bank, under the
"Bank of Discount for Co-operat
ties," with a capital of two hun
sand francs. Its capital is limi
that of its prototype, and is in
mented by the issue to workingm
gations, payable in instalments,
bursement of which is guarantee
founders. The Bank of Discount o
the same manner as the Society
Its success is already assured.

In June, 1866, the *Moniteur* annou
the Emperor, being animated by a
sire to develop the popular credi
had invited a number of public-spi
sons to found a "Bank of Co-operati
ties," and that, in response
call, a society was in a state o
tion for the purpose. The "Ba
Co-operative Societies" has since b
organized. Among the direct
shareholders are prominent banke
sale merchants, publishers,
judges, etc., etc. The capital cons
million of francs, of which the Em
contributed five hundred thous
bank did not commence operati
within the last few months, and
extent of its usefulness cannot a
estimated.

Besides these larger popular banks,
number of smaller concerns sprang
Paris in the years of '64, '65, '66 and
the first of January, 1868, no less th
hundred of this class of mutual credi
ties existed here. The reports of se
of these for the year mentioned sho
aggregate capital of 286,000 fran
loans and discounts to the amo
1,005,548 francs. Notwithstanding
inexperience of those interested
total annual loss amounted to on
francs. It is estimated that, at this t
less than two hundred small mutual
societies exist in the French capital,
prising about 8,000 members, with a
capital over a million of francs, and d
a business to the amount of ten
francs. In the provinces, also, the
credit system has also become rapid
tended among the working classes.
of the large provincial cities, as Lyon
seilles, Lille, Strasbourg, Mulhouse,
St. Etienne, Roubaix and others,
banks, with considerable capital, hav
organized after the model of the "
Credit to Labor," of Paris. And, in a
to these, several hundred smaller
credit societies have been formed in
rious industrial districts.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATIO

Proceedings of the Final Se of the Committee.

No Action Taken Upon Alde Comiskey's Minority Repo

The Police Investigation Committee
three p. m. yesterday, according to adjourn
All the members were present—Calvin D
Esq., in the chair.

The report, as far as adopted, was read.

Alderman Macalister moved that no na
mentioned in the report.

Alderman Comiskey presented a pa
moved that it be adopted as the report of
mittee.

It says that statements have been
which seriously inculpate some of the
officials of the police of grave crimes and
meanors. It is admitted by him that much
testimony comes from rather discredita
nesses, but collateral testimony from oth
respectable witnesses would tend to create
pression that there was some truth in all
tions.

The committee, it is said, had diffi
contend against in getting at facts. Some
nesses would not answer, and others were
not to by one or two members of the comm
It was believed that a dread of the retaliat
the police kept some quiet. Certain wo
the town had shown that reticence.
witness swore that he had been a
ter or associate in league wit
present Captain of Police for nine months
articles of partnership being to the effect th
Police Captain was to make raids on disrep
houses and then to share the fees paid for
on the bail bond, and that the Captain had
paid $800.

The report further calls attention to the
mental given the police, and the sums ad
from gaming houses, and suggests that th
tions between gamblers and confidence m
the police deserve inquiry. Attention is
called to the fact of the Superintendent re
mending the release of a notorious burglar
tenced for ten years. Evidence had also
given that during the war substitutes in the
well had been enlisted and money divid
tween the police and bounty agent, and t
horse and buggy had been sold and the m
divided between a Police Captain and other

It concludes: "Your committee believe t
sufficient ground exists whereby charge
crimes and misdemeanors can be sustai
against Commissioner Turtle, Superinten
Rehm, Captains Hickey and Sherman, and
geants Barrett and Nortenhofer."

No action was taken on the paper.

After an earnest discussion, Ald. Walsh
withdrew his motion, and Ald. Schintz mo
take up all the names mentioned in the testim
and vote whether any of them should be in
in the list of persons against whom charges
to be recommended to be made.

Those parts of the testimony relative to
Board of Police Commissioners were taken
and considered seriatim.

It was decided that no mention be made of
members of the board.

It was decided not to insert the name of Su
intendent Rehm, by the following vote:

Yeas—Ald. Comiskey, Walsh and Carpente
Nays—Ald. Wicker, Macalister, Beebe, D
Schintz and D'Wolf—6.

It was decided not to insert the name of
tain Sherman, nor that of Sergeant Barrett,
vote, as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Carpenter, Comiskey and Walsh
Nays—Ald. D'Wolf, Beebe, Wicker, D
and Macalister—5.

It was decided not to insert the name of
geant Davis, nor that of Sergeant Briscoe.

The testimony against the members of the
tective force was not judged sufficient to war
the insertion of any name.

It was decided to insert the names of Police
Dyer and Holden:

Yeas—D'Wolf, Wicker, Beebe, Macal
Schintz and Walsh—6.

Nays—Dixon and Carpenter—2.

It was decided to make charges against the
son wearing star No. 21 last June, Officer McC
Officer J. Shoeber and Officer George Cooper,
vote on the latter being:

Yeas—Dixon, Schintz, Carpenter, Walsh
Comiskey—5.

Nays—D'Wolf, Wicker, Beebe and Macal
4.

The names of Officers Clarke, James, Tu
—Conners and Sam —— were inserted.

Ald. Walsh moved to insert the name of Ser
Miller, and it was agreed to.

Yeas—Dixon, Carpenter, Comiskey, Walsh
Nays—D'Wolf, Wicker, Beebe—3.

The report was then adopted as a whole, Ald
men D'Wolf, Wicker, Schintz and Dixon vo
in the affirmative, and Aldermen C
Walsh and Carpenter in the negative. Alde
Macalister and Beebe were not present.

The committee then adjourned.

DONATION.—The Benevolent Association of
Paid Fire Department gratefully acknowledge
receipt by their Treasurer of Messrs. Wal
Co.'s check, through the hands of Assistant
Fire Marshal E. A. Williams, Esq., for one
dred dollars, in consideration of the eff
services of the Fire Department in saving
property from destruction at the fire [illegible]
street on Friday night.

[illegible] IN EUROPE.

Co-operation and Co-operative Societies in France.

Results of the Co-operative Principle.

The Mutual Credit Societies and Their Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Feb. 3.

In my two preceding letters on "the condition of the laboring classes in Europe," I treated of the different methods followed by enlightened and benevolent capitalists on the Continent, in their attempts to reunite the interests of capital and labor, and improve the condition of the laboring people. In the present letter I propose to speak of those several efforts made by the working classes of the leading continental countries themselves, for the amelioration of their material and moral condition, to which the generic term "co-operation" is now universally applied.

EFFECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery in all branches of human industry brought, on the Continent as everywhere else, a complete revolution in the social relations of the working classes. The far-reaching material reform resulting from it rendered it impossible for small producers to compete successfully against the great manufacturers that the improved mechanical means of production brought everywhere into existence, and thus speedily wiped out the guilds of master-artisans, the trade-guilds and other superannuated relics of the past, that, with their inherent privileges and immunities, had so long impeded a healthy development of industry. [illegible]

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

Co-operation, or the union of individual efforts for the protection of mutual interests and the attainment of common ends, has been truly pronounced "the most prominent economical fact of the age" by Lord Brougham. [illegible]

The "Society of Credit to Labor," originated by Mr. Beluze, grew much more rapidly. [illegible]

Deposits are received from one franc upwards. They bear interest at the rate of 4@6 per cent, according to the length of time for which they are made. [illegible]

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Law of Divorce on the Ground of Cruelty.

Revival of the Celebrated Baron Von Glahn Case—The Decree Reversed.

Repudiation of the Common Law Right to Chastise a Wife.

Opinion of Judge Lawrence.

The divorce case of Matilda Von Glahn vs. E. August Von Glahn (Baron) has returned from the Supreme Court on a reversal of the decree for a divorce and allowing alimony. The opinion was yesterday filed in the Superior Court and the cause redocketed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Reversed and remanded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Large Batch of Peculiar Divorce Cases.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Real Estate Matters—Judgments.

The Law of War.

Judge Drummond having discharged his jury in the United States Circuit Court, devoted the hours of his session yesterday mainly to the hearing of motions for new trials in cases which have been heretofore stated. The orders were of

Mary L. King, executrix of Henry King, vs. Justice H. Olds. Assumpsit. Default, and judgment for $500.

George W. Fowler, administrator, vs. Miles S. Henry and als. Assumpsit. New trial denied.

Spencer Smith vs. Hamilton J. McCool. Ejectment. Same order.

Amos E. Griffiths, &c., vs. Ebenezer Erskin. Assumpsit. Motion argued and taken under advisement.

Asa Turner vs. Samuel Kinsley. Ejectment. New trial denied.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Sixty Gallons of Distilled Spirits. Information. Default and order of sale.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Proceedings of the Final Session of the Committee.

No Action Taken Upon Alderman Comiskey's Minority Report.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

Babette Schuster vs. Christian Schuster. Bill for divorce filed December 4, for cruelty and drunkenness. Injunction prayed on a cross bill to prevent use of a promissory note and for a writ of *ne exeat*. Judgment refused.

James Fitzgibbons vs. Mary Fitzgibbons. Divorce. Bill dismissed.

Police Commissioners' Meeting.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Present—Commissioners Brown, Jones, Gund and Titsworth.

The Fire Marshal's report for the month of January was read and filed. The following is an abstract: Number of alarms, 66; occurring as follows:

	Fires.	False Alarms.	Loss.
North Division	10	2	[illegible]
South Division	22	7	[illegible]
West Division	14	1	16,480.00
Total			[illegible]
Insurance			[illegible]

[illegible]

D. A. Kreff, driver of the steamer Titsworth, was appointed a regular member of the Fire Department, having been on trial for sixty days.

Officers Rust, Hartnett and Gotlief were commended for discovering and extinguishing incipient fires.

The board then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

That the financial questions which now agitate the country form the subject of deep contemplation and thought at the hands of the people, is a logical inference, judging from the number of pamphlets which have been written and printed within the last three or four months on the financial situation. Every mail brings a fresh installment; and in point of numbers may be likened to the leaves in Vallambrosa. The latest one received is entitled "Cash and Credit," by H. M. Fitzhugh, of Bay City, Michigan, and bears a Baltimore imprint. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following figures show the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for the week ending Saturday, February 22, 1868, compared with the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change today, and in view of the advance in gold and more favorable advices from New York, higher prices prevailed throughout the produce markets, and business was more active, though at the close the extreme figures were not maintained.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Wheaton's Ointment

[illegible]

Lotteries.

LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

Kentucky State Lottery.

[illegible]

For Sale.

OHIO HORSES

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S

PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING,"

THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET.

[illegible]

Stockholders Meetings.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
20 NASSAU-ST.,

[illegible]

OLIVER AMES, President.

CHARLES TUTTLE, Secretary.

General Notices.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

Insurance Statement.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

$16,000,000.00.

INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES,

$2,074,966.94.

WM. WARREN, Gen. Agent.

[Copy.]

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st Day of January, 1868.

Made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of ILLINOIS, pursuant to the statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 16, 1865.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Company is located at the city of New York, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is authorized

£2,000,000!

GOLD, $10,000,000.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is

$1,958,760.00!

ASSETS.

[illegible]

Total assets of the Company.......[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total Liabilities.......$238,474

MISCELLANEOUS.

The act of incorporation of said Company, on file.

[Original.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1869.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

TO CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

[illegible]

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

[illegible]

Stencil Tools.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE

STENCIL TOOLS.

[illegible]

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

Removed to 37 & 39 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

Gold Pens.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE,
New York, Dec. 14, 1867.

In my Card of Nov. 1, 1867, I stated that, "for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized agents," &c. To this plan, I have since strictly adhered.

[illegible]

A. MORTON.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President.

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The motion to waive the engrossment was not agreed to—yeas, 12; nays, 3—Walsh and Comiskey—and the order was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the committee be excused from reporting until an abstract was received.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted, yeas, 17; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Cox, Knickerbocker, Dixon, Calkins, Raber, Schuller, Macalister, Woodard, Carpenter, Ackhoff, Russell, Beubler, Casselman, Franzen, Becker, Shintz and Shackford—17.

Nays—Ald. D'Wolf, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Walsh, Rafferty, Comiskey and Holden—8.

So the motion was agreed to.

Ald. Wicker, when his name was called, said the vote amounted to an indefinite postponement of the question. He wanted the subject settled and so should vote "no."

Ald. Calkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to waive the engrossing was defeated, and the motion was agreed to, and the engrossment waived. Yeas, 24; nays, 1—Walsh.

The order was then passed. Yeas, 24; nays, 1—Walsh.

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.

Ald. Wicker offered the following ordinance providing for the inspection of tobacco:

SECTION 1. Provides for the appointment, biennially, on the second Monday in May, of a City Tobacco Inspector.

SEC. 2. The inspector may appoint deputies, who may brand hogsheads or parcels, defacing or altering which shall result in a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. Compensation to be $1 for each hogshead and fifty cents for each other package inspected.

SEC. 4. The party to be sworn.

SEC. 5. The inspection shall not be compulsory.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SUMMIT CEMETERY.

Ald. Holden, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a petition asking the appropriation of Money to buy land for a cemetery at the Summit, by general consent, reported back the same, with a recommendation, which was adopted, that it be sent to the Special Committee on Cemetery Grounds.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

A resolution declaring that the price paid the Gas Light and Coke Company for the year ending April 1, 1869, be the same as in former years, was introduced and adopted.

SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Barrett offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby called on to order the laying of a sidewalk in front of the vacant lot immediately south of and adjoining No. 710 Indiana avenue.

Ald. Franzen presented a resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to report an ordinance for a sidewalk on Franklin street, from North avenue to Menomonee street. It was adopted.

FIRE WARDENS.

Ald. Ackhoff presented the following:

WHEREAS, Our city has of late been the scene of numerous and destructive fires; and

WHEREAS, Upon investigation has proved in many cases that the same was caused by defective flues, as well as other causes, and for which reason the Board of Underwriters petition this Council to appoint Fire Wardens, which cannot be done under the charter, as there was no appropriation made for the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissioners be requested to act as Fire Wardens, thereby relieving our Fire Marshals from the same, so as to give them more time to attend fires.

Ald. Comiskey was in favor of the appointment of regular Fire Wardens. The Board of Underwriters would supply any deficiency in the money.

The resolutions were adopted.

ORDINANCE.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances as follows:

Repealing ordinance, and annulling assessment for paving, &c., North Dearborn street, from Michigan street to North avenue, and refunding the money collected.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

APPOINTMENT.

The Mayor nominated Charles Hobel as Special Constable in the Fourteenth Ward, and he was confirmed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Ald. D'Wolf asked but could not obtain leave for the Police Investigation Committee to present a majority and minority report.

The Council then, on motion of Ald. Molloy, adjourned until Monday next to take up business where it was left off.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Destruction of a Large Hotel and Several Stores and Dwellings.

Twenty-three Horses Burned—A Terrible Scene.

A Tannery in Front Street Destroyed—Other Fires.

Total Loss Estimated at $85,000—Insurance About $60,000.

Great conflagrations are, if not a consequence, a concomitant of modern civilization; but as everything is only noticeable by comparison, a succession of disastrous fires has so prepared this community against surprises that the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and even millions, by the destroying element, is anticipated as strictly unavoidable. The epidemic continues to rage with unabated fury. The last disastrous fire occurred at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the buildings destroyed being the old Northwestern Hotel on West Water street, and a number of adjacent structures, involving a loss of a little less than $85,000, on which there is insurance amounting to $[illegible].

[illegible]

Nothing definite can be learned regarding the origin of the fire.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the drying-room of a tannery owned by one Parsons, situated on Front street, near Halsted. The building was two stories in height, and sustained about $2,500 damage. On the establishment there is an insurance amounting to $2,000, equally divided among the Mercantile, Mutual, Enterprise and New Amsterdam companies. On the stock, which was immaterially damaged, there is $6,000 insurance. The manner in which the fire originated is not known.

FIRE AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Two alarms of fire were sounded from boxes Nos. 39 and 53 at 8:10 and 8:30 o'clock respectively last evening, occasioned apparently, by a fire somewhere in the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards. The heavens were brilliantly lighted up for a few minutes, indicating a large fire. The steamers, in response to the call, went as far as the location of the boxes from whence the alarms were given, and then returned.

FALSE ALARM.

At half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the alarm sounded from box No. 84 was unfounded. The steamers were prepared to answer the alarm, but nothing could be found which indicated its cause.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

They Agree Upon a Plan to Extend the Present Building East to Clark Street.

Probable Cost of the Proposed Improvement, $150,000.

The committee from the Board of Supervisors, charged with the duty of passing judgment upon plans and specifications for an east wing of the Court House, held another meeting in the office of the County Clerk, last evening. Every member of the committee was present, and a specific plan was finally agreed upon.

The plan adopted by the committee, is the one submitted by Loring & Jenny, architects. It appeared to give general satisfaction to every member of the committee, and will likewise undoubtedly meet the views of the Board of Supervisors when submitted for final decision.

The wing will be eighty feet deep, with a frontage of nearly one hundred feet on Clark street. Its exterior will be uniform with the present building in general style of architecture, and yet will be a trifle more massive and imposing in its projections. It will also be carried a little above the old wings, and whenever the west wing shall be built the effect from Randolph and Washington streets will be really imposing.

The interior of the building is apportioned as follows: The basement, as in the present structure, will be devoted to the purposes of the County Jail, and will add about thirty additional cells to the present capacity. The first floor entrance or hall will have a width of sixteen feet. To the right of this hall, fronting on Clark street, is the chamber of the County Judge, and to the north of this the jury room. These chambers are 15 by 19 feet. Next comes the County Court-room, receiving its light from the Randolph street front. It has a dimension of 40 by 40 feet. Beyond this is a room, 20 by 40, devoted to the records of the Superior Court. The southern half is divided as follows: In place of the Judges' chamber is the circular stairway leading to the upper floors, and instead of the jury room, is the private chamber of the County Clerk. From this apartment you enter the County Clerk's office, which is 40 by 60 feet.

On the second floor, to the north, fronting on Clark street, is a chamber 15 by 32 feet. To the south is the room of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, which is 15 by 18 feet. To the rear of these is the capacious Hall of Records, which will be 60 by 96 feet in dimension.

The third floor is apportioned as follows: To the north is the chamber of the Judge of the Superior Court, 15 by 18 feet, and Jury room, 15 by 17 feet. In the rear of that is the Superior Court room, 40 by 60 feet. To the south of the entrance is a committee room for the Board of Supervisors, and in the rear of this, receiving its light from the Washington street front, the room for the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, which is 42 by 60 feet in dimension.

The building will be made perfectly fire-proof, even to the window sashes, which will be of iron.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Monday next, when Mr. Loring will give a minute estimate of the cost of erecting the wing. It is believed that the addition without any unnecessary ornamentation, according to the plan agreed upon, can be built for a sum between $125,000 and $150,000.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

One of the Marauding Fraternity Caught in the Act of Opening a Safe.

He Uses Cold Lead, Leaps Through a Window and Escapes.

Burglars, when pressed to the wall and appreciative of their precarious situation, are generally not over loth to use the most desperate means which may insure escape. The chances between life and death which entrapped marauders with metal will sometimes take before submitting to imprisonment, give occasion for surprise. Last night one of this dangerous, and latterly particularly enterprising class, finding himself cornered beyond a question of doubt, suddenly changed from the sly thief into a fearless ruffian, and by his daring succeeded in eluding arrest.

The scene was enacted in the hardware store of Moses Loeb, No. 174 North Clark street, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A member of Reskolph & Ludwig's Merchant's Police happened to perceive through the crack of a rear door the glimmer of a light, and approaching the entrance, endeavored by peering through the key-hole to ascertain the occasion for a light being used in that portion of the establishment at so late an hour. There was revealed something to his astonished gaze, which he scarcely expected to encounter. He discovered a burglar industriously engaged in boring through the safe, and a few minutes more would have witnessed his victory in getting possession of the plunder. The officer, by considerable exertion, pushed in the door, and the burglar, starting from his kneeling position, turned toward his would-be captor with a demoniac expression of countenance, and uttering an oath, drew a revolver, which he unhesitatingly discharged at the intruding guardian, the contents fortunately failing in effect. The officer then rushed at the fellow, who, fully aware of his danger, boldly made a dash toward the show-window, and without taking time to remove many pendant articles of cutlery, dashed through the pane of glass and fled across the street. When upon the other side he turned and fired again upon the officer, this shot also missing its target. Policeman Johnson, who was near, gave chase after the refugee, who rapidly took to his heels down Erie street, but he suddenly disappeared in the darkness and was lost.

The glass through which the burglar leaped was at least one-sixth of an inch in thickness, and it is surprising how easily he got through it. In his haste he left behind him his implements, a huge sledge hammer and a crowbar, the ends of which were broken. His coat was also left upon the field as a souvenir. The officer who discovered the marauder is deserving of much credit for his daring and perseverance.

JANAUSCHEK.

Representation of "The Gladiator of Ravenna."

Janauschek made her sixth appearance last evening, as *Thusnelda*, in Friedrich Halm's fine play of "The Gladiator of Ravenna." The drama is admirably written, skilfully constructed, and full of dramatic strength. The *role* of *Thusnelda* is especially powerful, and suits Janauschek's school of action, which may be inferred from the drift of the story, which we give in brief. The scene is laid in Rome, in the days of *Caligula*. The Emperor is about to give a gladiatorial exhibition, and has summoned *Glabrio*, the master of a fencing school in Ravenna, with his pupils. They take quarters in the palace of Mark Antony, in one wing of which *Thusnelda*, the wife of Arminius, the German hero, has been confined as a prisoner for many years, during which time she has given birth to a son, *Sigmar*, who has been taken away from her. The Germans, in the meantime secretly send a deputation headed by *Merowig* to rescue *Thusnelda* and her son. *Merowig* discovers that *Sigmar* is one of *Glabrio's* pupils, and is quartered at the same palace with his mother. At the same time *Caligula* learns that *Thumelicus*, the fencer of Ravenna, is *Sigmar*, and arranges that he shall fight with a colossal gladiator supposed to be invincible. He then grants *Thusnelda's* petition to see her son, by giving orders that she shall be present at the contest.

In the third act, *Thusnelda* attempts to rouse the nobler nature of *Sigmar*, and is interrupted by a messenger from *Caligula*, who brings the Emperor's orders in regard to the contest. *Sigmar* receives the intelligence with delight, in spite of his mother's efforts to make him feel his shame. Preparations are made by *Merowig* for the flight of *Thusnelda* and *Sigmar*, but the latter clings to Rome and refuses to go. *Thusnelda* refuses to abandon her son to his fate, and *Merowig* returns alone. *Thusnelda's* attendant brings her a purple mantle and an oak wreath, sent to her by *Caligula*, that she may appear at the contest in the character of Germany. In the last act, *Sigmar* seeks repose, to be in readiness for the contest. His mother comes to his side while he is sleeping. Distant music announces the approach of *Caligula*, who is coming to conduct his victims to their doom. *Thusnelda* stabs her son, and after *Caligula* appears denounces him, prophesies the fall of Rome and triumph of Germany, and stabs herself.

Janauschek assumed the *role* of *Thusnelda* in a forcible and dignified manner throughout, and delivered its more telling passages with great spirit and power, although she was evidently laboring under a severe throat ail. And this she did without the least suspicion of ranting and very little gesturing or physical action. It is not the least proof of her great genius that she accomplishes so much and makes so many fine effects with so little physical display. With Janauschek there is no distortion of voice or person, no furious rushing over the stage, no tearing of hair or frantic gestures. She suits the action to the word and uses the word as if it were spoken by the real person.

Although the first and third acts (in the second she does not appear) were marked by some beautiful *rendering*, the fourth act really developed her at her best, and especially the last scene, where she receives from *Caligula* the wreath and purple. In the passage "Oh! that in truth I could be Germany," where she fancies she suddenly hears a voice saying, "Up! take Germany's wreath, and do what Germany did"—she thoroughly realized the magnificence of the antique, and delivered the text with a stately sonorousness we have rarely heard equalled.

The cast was not altogether what could have been desired. Mr. Schernsberg, as *Sigmar*, was very acceptable, and Mr. Crdinger, in everything except voice, made up a very characteristic *Caligula*. The female characters, with the exception of Mlle. Singer's *Cassonia*, were very weak. This evening, Lessing's great masterpiece, "Emilia Galotti," will be performed, in which Janauschek will assume the title role, and also the Countess.

IMPEACHMENT.

Arrangements for the Great Mass Meeting To-Night.

Library Hall Secured for the Occasion—The Speakers.

A meeting of prominent Republican citizens was held yesterday morning in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago who favor impeachment, and who believe in sustaining Congress. Judge L. B. Otis was chosen Chairman.

Mr. C. M. Hawley said that, in accordance with the suggestions of many citizens, he had seen the editors of the Republican papers and told them of the proposition to hold a public meeting at a place and time to be designated, in order to express our views in regard to the pending question of the impeachment of the President. It had been suggested that the meeting should be held to-morrow night at the Wabash Avenue Rink.

Dr. Dyer said it was important to have such a meeting and let our Congressmen know that we were with them in this matter.

Hon. O. H. Miner, State Auditor, said the Republicans of Springfield were a unit in the matter of sustaining Congress. Saturday he was with Governor Oglesby, and the latter sent a telegram to Hon. Schuyler Colfax assuring him of the entire sympathy and support of the Republican party in this State. He believed in the proposed meeting, and felt it would be an unparalleled success. As far as he could learn the feeling of the Republican party throughout the State was universally in favor of supporting Congress.

Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal*, moved that a telegram be sent at once to the Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives, assuring them of our support. Adopted.

Mr. Storrs suggested the following as the telegram, and it was adopted and sent:

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1868.

The Republican press and party in this city of Chicago unanimously demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. A mass meeting is called for to-morrow evening to give expression to their feeling.

L. B. OTIS, Chairman.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to procure speakers: Dr. Dyer, A. C. Hesing, C. M. Hawley, C. L. Wilson, and Chas. H. Reed.

The committee were instructed to telegraph to Governor Oglesby to attend the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: J. F. Root, Norman Williams, E. S. Salomon, Murray Nelson, Chas. G. Wicker, Francis Munson, Merrill Ladd, C. C. P. Holden, General McArthur, Christian Wahl, W. C. Church, Iver Lawson, A. Dixon, General R. W. Smith, General Thomas Osborne, Augustus Fisher, Ald. Knickerbocker, C. J. Hull, Peter Page and Elliott Anthony.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee on Securing Speakers report the following gentlemen, who will address the meeting this evening: Hon. I. N. Arnold, Herman Raster, Esq., Hon. E. C. Larned, L. B. Otis, and probably Governor Oglesby, and Rev. Dr. Hatfield and Rev. Dr. Eddy.

The Committee on Place of Holding the Meeting report that Library Hall has been secured for the purpose.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Foote.—Rooms Nos. 11 and 12 Briggs House were again crowded with the sick yesterday. The doctor's examinations give great satisfaction, for he seems to see right through invalids, and tells them their difficulties without questioning. This is a kind of skill acquired by great familiarity with diseases of every phase, for the doctor has treated nearly thirty thousand cases of chronic affections in the past fifteen years. Everyone suffering with diseases pronounced incurable by the faculty should call on Dr. Foote.

A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of "Brown's Bronchial Troches:" "In all my lecturing tours I put Troches into my carpet bag as regular as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

To Brick Makers.—I have a machine guaranteed to make 1,500 to 1,800 first class bricks per hour, according to facilities for removing them. Can be worked by two horses or steam. I offer to demonstrate these facts by machines constantly working in this city. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, Agent, 27 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped skin, and all cutaneous diseases where other soaps cannot be used without aggravating the malady and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Engagement of the world-famous

HANLON BROTHERS,

Thomas, Edward and Frederick,

Who will appear in connection with their newly organized European Combination, in an attractive programme.

☞ Full particulars in programmes of the day.

HANLON MATINEE Saturday at 2 p. m.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN............Sole Lessee and Manager

Two new English Plays, both for the second time.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, the Great London Prize Drama of

TRUE TO THE CORE.

With also, second time in America, the

TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

Wednesday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

A new sensation—LIGHT AT LAST—soon.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK....................Directress.

GERMAN DRAMA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

OF

Fraulein FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

During which the following varied and interesting repertoire will be presented:

This (TUESDAY) evening, Feb. 25, Lessing's Immortal Drama,

EMILIA GALOTTI.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK as.....COUNTESS ORSINA.

To-morrow (Wednesday), by general request,

DEBORAH (Leah, The Forsaken.)

THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Schiller's popular and celebrated Drama,

LOVE AND INTRIGUE.

FRIDAY, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

By general request,

MARY STUART.

Prices of Admission—Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Balcony Boxes same as reserved seats; Family Circle, 50 cts. only. Seats can now be secured for any of the above performances, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, under Opera House, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and at the Box office of the Opera House in the evening. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A."

The Distinguished Essayist,

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE,

Will deliver a NEW LECTURE, entitled

"LOAFING AND LABORING,"

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 27.

Entrance tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Library Rooms.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR!

Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

TICKETS $10, for Gentleman and Lady; every additional Lady, $5. To be had of the following Gentlemen and Members of the Society:

JULIUS BAUER & CO., Opera House.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO., 33 Michigan-av.

BECK & WIRTH, 95 South Water-st.

N. F. BORCHERDT, No. 8 Chamber of Commerce.

HANS BALATKA, Room 22 Opera House.

H. CLAUSSENIUS, No. 4 South Clark-st.

W. B. CHATFIELD, 561 Wabash-av.

CHARLES CARPLES Custom House Office.

CHARLES F. CANDA, No. 4 South Clark-st.

Gen. H. DAVIS, No. 11 Court House.

FRANK & MEYER, 60 and 62 Michigan-st.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.

H. GREENEBAUM & CO., cor. Lake and LaSalle sts.

GREENSFELDER & ROSENTHAL, 78 Lake-st.

A. C. HESING, Illinois Staats Zeitung.

IRA HOLMES, Third National Bank.

IBACH & SCHICK, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

KLOCKE & HAND, 133 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

JOHN MOTTER, 111 [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ [illegible]

MASQUERADE.

The Grand Second Masquerade

OF THE

TURN-GEMEINDE,

Will come off on TUESDAY, February [illegible]

[illegible]

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Chicago, Ill..........44 & 46 Randolph-st.

New York Office..............157 Duane-st.

TWELVE

DWELLING HOUSES,

WITH

LOTS,

AT

PUBLIC SALE,

BY

W. A. Butters & Co.,

At their Salesrooms 46 Randolph-st.,

On Monday Morning, March 2,

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

We will sell the following valuable real estate, as above, located in the most growing and flourishing parts of the city:

Eight new two-story frame houses, and lots, Nos. 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, Cottage Place, near Thirty-first-st. (south side). They command a beautiful view of the city front and lake shore—were completed about one year ago—have the city water, and all modern conveniences.

House No. 100 Sherman-st.—two-story frame, opposite the Van Buren-st. Freight Depot. A locality destined to be very valuable for business.

Houses Nos. 161 and 163 West Twelfth-st., two-story, with hydrant water, sewers, &c., complete. [illegible]

House No. [illegible] North Carpenter-st., West Side, new and in complete order; two-story frame; marble mantels, [illegible] rooms, and [illegible]

For plans of the houses and full information, please call at our rooms.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years. Title good. Full warrantee deeds given.

All of the above houses are rented to excellent tenants until 1st of May next, when possession can be had.

This sale is made that the owner may improve other vacant city property.

ELEGANT LOTS,

ON SOUTH SIDE.

We will also offer at this sale a Lot 40 feet by 125, corner of Ellis and Wahpansah-avs.—the finest corner lot south of the Douglas Monument. Also, a Lot on Egandale-av., near Ellis-av., 1 by 150 feet. Fine new houses are springing up around these lots in every direction, and churches, schools, city water, sewers, &c. are already provided for them. See the property.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

250 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

By catalogue, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Furnishing Goods, Fine Custom-made Clothing, Carpeting, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, Feb. 26 and 27, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF

PAINTS AND COLORS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 44 & 46 Randolph-st., Chicago,

100 Packages of Paints and Colors.

☞ All the Goods are fresh, and of the celebrated manufacture of the Saxon Color Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, State of New York.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CONTINUED CLEARING OUT SALE.

Before we move to Potter Palmer's new stores, on State-st.

We have an immense assortment of Rich and Medium Furniture that we must sell, at whatever sacrifice. At our next sale we shall offer a large assortment of

FURNITURE,

Two New Piano-Fortes, Carpets, Crockery, Silver-Plated Ware, Curtains, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., consisting of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

Including twenty different patterns of Marble and Inlaid-top Chamber Sets, very choice styles; Parlor suites in Terry and Haircloth, of the best quality.

Two Fine Rosewood 7-octave Piano-Fortes,

In perfect order, and rich, full-toned instruments.

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Window Curtains, a variety of Fine Silver-plated Goods; about

10 Crates Assorted Crockery, in Open Lots,

With a general assortment of Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

Included in our sale of Tuesday, February 25th, will be a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

The effects of two families declining housekeeping.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, FEB. 25 AND 26, at 10 a. m., at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,

50 cases best Gingham Umbrellas.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25 and 26, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 116 Clark-st.,

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

All Wool Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25 and 26, at 10 a. m., at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,

50 dozen Ladies' French Corsets, 500 dozen Ladies' home-made and imported Hose Dress Goods, Ladies' French Kid Gloves, 5 cases new style Prints, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.

10 Crates First Quality English Crockery Ware, in Open Lots.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.,

Household Furniture,

Brussels, Body Brussels, Ingrain and other Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, and other Household Goods.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE—By

CHILDS BROTHERS,

On Tuesday, February 25, '68.

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes and Notions.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE—By

CHILDS BROTHERS,

On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets and Clothing.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE—By

CHILDS BROTHERS,

On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868, Undershirts, Drawers and Furnishing Goods.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

Auctioneer.

The sale of Household Furniture and Home Comfort Stove, Wood, Coal, &c., at No. 121 Twenty-fifth st., which was unavoidably postponed on Monday, will take place at No. 121, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

SALE BY AUCTION AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

NO. 22 MILWAUKEE-AV.,

On Wednesday morning, February 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large lot of new and second hand furniture. Also, household goods of every description.

HUNGATE & EVANS, Auctioneers.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One good buggy horse; also, a one-horse pedlar's wagon—both of which will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of TILDEN & CO., 47 and 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—One of the finest stallions in the West. Can be seen at 217 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A pair of good reliable horses and family carriage. Parties having such property for sale, will find a cash customer by calling at 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—1 light shifting top buggy; 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—"M. A. J." [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Several cottages, just finished, on Lincoln and Park-av., near Centre-st., each containing 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c., water, &c. Also, a new brick house on Dearborn, near Lincoln Park, water, bath room, &c. [illegible] Apply to E. ESSEY, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A large two-story house of 11 rooms, with gas, water, bath tub, sinks and good paved cellar, No. 422 Carroll-st., near West. Immediate possession can be given. Can be seen between 9 and 5 o'clock p. m. Inquire of G. H. BRUNS, 31 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 10 rooms on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. $1,400 a year. Apply to GILBERT, WOODRUFF & CO., 13 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—Cheap—Several new three-story brick houses, also frame, on Throop-st.; 25 cars of all to city limits. Inquire at 139 Throop-st. A. MACLEOD.

TO RENT—With furniture for sale, three-story brick house, centrally located, suitable for a boarding house, 8 good paying boarders in the house now. Immediate possession given. G. A. SPRINGER, Real Estate Broker, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—At $0 per month, to party who buys furniture complete, $600, nearly new cottage, 322 Mitchell-st., near Blue Island cars. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—House No. 99 East Adams-st., containing 9 rooms. Immediate possession given. Now in readiness for housekeeping. Part or whole of furniture for sale. Lease to run to May 1, 1869.

TO RENT—A new cottage on North Side, convenient to horse cars. Contains 5 rooms, pantry and closets, cellar kitchen, cellar and attic, water and gas. A portion of furniture and fixtures to be sold, with lease and possession given immediately if desired. Address "H. T." Tribune office.

TO RENT—On May 1st, a two-story and basement brick house. Apply to L. P. KNOWLES, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling of six rooms (over a store), to a small family without children, who will furnish day board to the proprietor and wife. Apply on the premises, 363 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 1073 Prairie-av. Twelve rooms, gas and water; all modern improvements. Five-story and basement store, No. 157 East Lake-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Room 2, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—House 494 Wabash-av., with or without furniture. Inquire of A. A. PUTNAM, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Half of house No. 375 Third-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts., to a small family. All conveniences for housekeeping. $16.50 per month. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room at 157 Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, first floor.

TO RENT—The frame dwelling No. 15 Quincy-st., near State-st. Not for a boarding house. References required. H. O. STONE, 167 State-st.

TO RENT—House 546 Michigan-av., with or without furniture. Inquire at 611 Wabash-av.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—In a private family, a suite of 4 rooms (or less), well furnished, fire and gas, with board on reasonable terms. No other boarders. Apply at 156 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—Two rooms, either en suite or separate, fresh, clean, newly-papered, and in prime order, centrally located, entirely private; stairs, hall, and rooms elegantly carpeted; gas fixtures complete; water adjoining apartments; only one flight of stairs; including gas. Will be rented to quiet, sober, responsible and respectable gentlemen only. Address, for particulars, Post Office Box 1796, for this week.

TO RENT—In Lombard Block, several large light and very pleasant lodging rooms, just finished; also, two first-class offices. Inquire at No. 2, Custom House-place, adjoining Post Office.

TO RENT—Furnished room for two gentlemen, without board, can be had at 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Rooms—At 4 Washington-st. Excellent rooms for offices, studios, or some light business. Best location in the city. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—Lodging rooms in the New Brick Block, No. 11 and 13 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, with or without board, at 89 Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms suitable for gentlemen or families. Apply at Room 49 Reynolds Block.

TO RENT—A comfortable room, fronting Court House-place, with furniture for sale, at 84 and 86 LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 49.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, comfortable, and kept in order. Rates reasonable. Apply at No. 25 Michigan-av., or 13 South Water-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—One pleasant front room, furnished, for gentlemen. Location very pleasant and convenient to business, three minutes' walk from Post Office. Call at 236½ State-st.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms without board, singly or in suite, on second floor, at No. 2 Washington-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The store No. 121 South Water-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts. Possession to be given March 1. Fixtures for sale. Apply to J. T. CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—The five-story brick store No. 33 South Water-st., opposite Richmond House. Possession given immediately. Address WASHINGTON SMITH, 414 Wabash-av., or apply to MERRILL & HOPKINS No. 30 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A four-story brick building with basement, at 77 South Market-st., near Washington-st. Possession given on 1st of March. Inquire at 75 Market-st. JOHN PRESTON.

TO RENT—Loft in Lumberman's Block, 236 South Water-st. Apply at the office of KIRBY, CARPENTER & CO.

TO RENT—The second and fourth floors of 43 Lake-st. Tables and fixtures for sale. WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.

TO RENT—Store in the New Brick Block, No. 13 Canal-st. Inquire of H. E. SEELYE, No. 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Pleasant and desirable offices, single or in suites, in the New Brick Block, 11 and 13 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—The large basement No. 11 and 13 Canal-st., suitable for a first-class dining room. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Desk room in store 160 South Water-st.

TO RENT—With steam power, the basement No. 15 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—With steam power for manufacturing purposes, lofts on the 2d, 3d and 4th floors of the New Brick Block, 11 and 13 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A large room, suitable for Tinners' and Carpenters' Shop, in the building upon the alley in the rear of No. 11 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 14 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Or lease—A large stock and grain farm near Chicago, first-class improvements, and farm well stocked with sheep, hogs, cattle, &c. Address or apply at No. 712, West Washington-st.

TO RENT—The four-story brick store No. 121 South Water-st. (at present occupied by Jas. A. Smith & Co.), between Clark and Dearborn-sts. Possession can be given March 1. J. T. CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—Rooms very desirable for dressmaking, 133 and 135 Lake-st. Possession, 1st of March and April. W. R. WOOD.

TO RENT—Small store, fixtures for sale cheap. Apply at 186½ State-st. A lot of watches, pistols, jewelry, guns, clothing, for sale cheap. [illegible] Apply at 186½ State-st.

TO RENT—The three story brick building No. 107 State-st., with store and basement, from May 1st, 1868, directly opposite of Palmer's new building. H. O. STONE, 167 State-st.

TO RENT—One or both of two communicating offices, one block from Post Office. Desirable location for a physician, dentist, insurance or real estate. Call at store 135 Clark-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Warehouse and dwelling—A large frame warehouse in the city of Ottawa, Ill., with steam elevators and fixtures, in complete running order, conveniently located, entirely private [illegible] Address J. D. OLMSTEAD, or at WHITNEY & [illegible], Real Estate Agents, Rooms 4 and 5, Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—An interest in a prosperous and rapidly increasing manufacturing business, to a party who can give his personal attention to it. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1672.

FOR SALE—A stave and heading manufactory, in one of the best locations in the West. [illegible] For particulars, address E. M. CHURCHILL, Dearborn, Ill., or C. J. ADDY, 49 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—For Cash—One first-class drug store, with school books and stationery, in a good location. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A wholesale and retail store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug stock and fixtures, in Central Illinois [illegible] Inquire of LORD & SMITH.

FOR SALE—A meat market [illegible]

[illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors for fire insurance for the State of Missouri. None but experienced agents need apply. Call on or address R. F. FAY, 136 LaSalle-st., or Continental Insurance Company, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—By F. H. Curran, over 133 and 135 Dearborn-st., two experienced salesmen who can engage permanently on a salary of $1,000 to $1,500 per year. Also one of little or no experience to solicit goods will be accepted if satisfactory references are furnished.

WANTED—A few good men to put on Winchell's Draw Lock. Call at 192 South Jefferson-st., from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—A man who understands wood turning in all its branches, and is accustomed also to running a shaping machine. Address, with references and compensation expected, "TURNER & SHAPER," Tribune office.

WANTED—Active men, throughout the country, to sell our goods. Also, experienced business men, with some means, as general agents. EMERSON & BARRETT, 197 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Printer—One who understands composition and presswork. A good situation for a steady man. Apply immediately to LANDON & KROFF, Fine Job Printers, 121 Clark-st.

WANTED—One good cigar maker. Apply at 107 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A first-class journeyman barber, at Uhlich's Hotel. G. E. SCHWINDT.

WANTED—A practical miller with $100 or $200 capital, as partner in a country grist mill. Address this day "MILLS," Tribune office. References exchanged.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 194 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1797, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse at drug store, 395 Larrabee-st., North Division. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—Experienced sewing girls for the book bindery. 233 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A girl that understands tying up perfumery. Apply at 125 Clark-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good cook and second girl, Protestants. Inquire at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 226 Chicago-av., where good girls of all nations may be found.

WANTED—A good Norwegian or German girl to do general housework, at 451 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 34 West Madison-st., near the corner of Clinton.

WANTED—Two or three good girls, at the Montgomery House.

WANTED—A German, Norwegian or American girl for housework. Must bring good reference. Also, a girl from 12 to 15 years, can be furnished with an excellent home. Apply at No. 2 Washington-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 264 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—Chambers or American Encyclopedia complete. Address "BOOKS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good business man with $500 to $800 to take the general agency of a new and profitable business in Memphis or Louisville. For particulars call on or address MITCHEL & CO., 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 to $500 to engage in a good paying business. For particulars apply to Room 18 Reynolds Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Two good men to engage in a No. 1 paying business. Capital required, small. Apply at 100 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A few more pupils upon the piano, by an experienced and faithful lady teacher, who has the highest references. Terms $15 per quarter. Address "MUSIC," Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange a good business for city lots or farming lands, or will take a partner with small capital. Address or call at 13 T. C. LAMB, 104 Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—The poorest of old broken watches, jewelry, gold watches, pistols, old gold, silver, clothing and all kinds of goods. High price paid in cash. 186½ South State-st.

WANTED—$1,000, $5,000, $10,000—Good security. Will pay 10 per cent interest, or give employment to the right man, at $1,200 to $1,500 salary. Apply to T. H. BELFIELD, Room 4, No. 44 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To sell a first-class manufacturing business, long and favorably established. Stock and machinery in perfect order. Centrally located in the city. Affords large profits. Address "M & M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good stock or dairy farm, on shares, by one well acquainted with both branches. [illegible] Address S. G. BRIGHAM, 149 Fourth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, a store or part of a store or good basement for commission business. A liberal rent will be paid for such. W. H. SQUIRE, 107 South Water-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—From May 1st, cottage house of 6 or 7 rooms, West Side, good location, near street cars, rent not more than $25 per month. Address "C H M," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house on North Side, in a good location, from May 1st, by a prompt paying tenant. House must have good premises, and near street cars. Address "X," 13 Dearborn-st., for two months.

WANTED—To Rent—On Wabash, Michigan or Indiana-av., a house of nine or ten rooms. Must be south of Twenty-fifth-st. Address P. O. Box 986, stating location.

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house, South Side preferred. No objection to boarding a family. Address "S W S," 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

WANTED—To Rent—Those having houses to rent, either at once or by May 1st, can find tenants awaiting them by applying immediately to SNELL & SISSON, 86 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—To Rent—A good furnished house, for a small family with no children. Will take excellent care of it. Best of references given. Apply to "F H K," 163 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Room, furnished or unfurnished, in a business block. Will rent or purchase the furniture. Address "L E S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished or unfurnished house, for housekeeping, south of Monroe, north of Twelfth, and east of State-st., for a family of four adults. Address P. O. Box 1378.

WANTED—To Rent—A new cottage of 6 or 7 rooms. Must be north of Twelfth and east of State-st., in North Division, or in the North Division. Address "A L B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By two young gentlemen, a comfortable furnished room, within ten minutes' walk of Court House. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, "A B C," Drawer 6146, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a store, or part of a store or good basement, for the commission business. A liberal rent will be paid. WM. H. SQUIRE, 107 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a store, or part of a store or good basement, for the commission business. A liberal price will be paid. WM. H. SQUIRE, 107 South Water-st.

WANTED—Purchaser for valuable invention. Patent applied for. Terms, $500; $300 cash, balance on delivery of patent. Address, for particulars, "MORGAN," 10 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—300-acre farm, 21 miles west of Chicago, five large orchards, four good barns, thirty acres timber, running spring. Property has good orchards and fences—land beautifully rolling. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Farm, 16 miles from Chicago, on Alton & St. Louis Railroad. It contains 27 acres, orchard of the bearing trees, well, outbuildings, &c. Good house within 40 rods. Apply to ANN HALEY, on the premises, or to T. C. LAMB, 104 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Several fine stock farms, 600 to 1,500 acres each, within 50 to 175 miles south of Chicago. A number of smaller farms, at different points, $25 to $50 per acre. Several thousand acres of good prairie lands, unimproved, in middle Illinois. [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Last addition of lands at Chatsworth, Livingston County. Eight full sections north of Chatsworth, 250 deeded in north. This is the last chance to purchase these lands on long time. [illegible] E. PEARSONS, Chatsworth, or Methodist Episcopal Church Block, Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—A front suite of unfurnished rooms, also one furnished room suitable for two gentlemen, with good board.

18 Rush-st.—Several finely-furnished rooms in a good location, convenient to business, may be had with board. References required.

20 Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington-sts., on West Side.—A handsome unfurnished room with board in a private family. Terms reasonable. Good references required.

34 Monroe-st., near Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. [illegible]

40 and 42 Franklin-st., between Lake and [illegible]

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—[illegible]

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] and Popularity of [illegible] Impeachment Movement.

[illegible] that the President [illegible] Resign to Escape [illegible] Disgrace of a Removal.

[illegible] Committee at Work [illegible] the Impeachment Articles.

[illegible] of the Committee to be [illegible] To-Morrow.

[illegible] Scene in the Senate [illegible] Announcement of [illegible] Action of the House.

[illegible] in Affairs at the War Department.

[illegible] General Thomas Retired [illegible] the Field in a State of Exhaustion.

[illegible] Plans to Bring the [illegible] Involved Before [illegible] Supreme Court.

[illegible] OF THE IMPEACHMENT MOVEMENT—[illegible] MR. JOHNSON RESIGN?

WASHINGTON, Feb 25.

[illegible] to impeach the apostate gathers [illegible] solidity every hour. The echoes [illegible] press and people are rolling in, and [illegible] intensify the purpose of Congress. [illegible] dubious Senators are beginning to [illegible] Johnson has flagrantly and wilfully [illegible] law, and that it is impossible to [illegible] pardon his offence. He has committed [illegible] act. He has fired upon Fort [illegible] out he must go. Such is the [illegible] of Union men. The Democrats [illegible] a show of defending him, but [illegible] are hollow and heartless, [illegible] the plea of an [illegible] appointed by the Court to defend, with [illegible] self-confessed felon. No time will be [illegible] framing articles of impeachment and [illegible] the trial to conviction and ejection. The [illegible] admit in private conversation that [illegible] violated the law, and claim that they [illegible]

[illegible]